THE AMERICAN

MAGAZINE

Attacks on the Constitution

SEE PAGE 12 This was Tokyo

SEPTEMBER 1957



When sails are set for a <u>superb Martini...</u>

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1. Service station ahead...
2. Let's fill up...



3. Fresh up...



4. Check up...



5. Let's ask...



6. About our route...



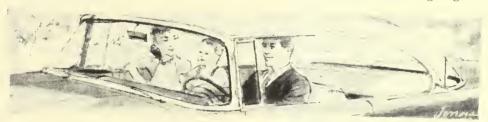
7. And chat awhile ...



8. With a friendly smile...



9. Let's go again...



10. With thanks to the service station men who make driving such a pleasure!

THE HELPFUL, friendly way the man in the service station does his job has earned him the respect of all his customers . . . whether they be passing motorists or his fellow townspeople.

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Vol. 63, No. 3; September 1957

THE AMERICAN

MAGAZINE



Cover by Albert Staehle

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THIS WAS TOKYO "D" PLUS "1" by Duane Decker
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NORTH DAKOTA'S INCREDIBLE AMERICAN LEGION by Robert B.Pitkin
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"I WAS A D.I. AT P.I." by Hank Felsen
NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION
Features
SOUND OFF! 4 PERSONAL AFFAIRS 8 NEWSLETTER27 EDITOR'S CORNER 6 PRO AND CON26 ROD AND GUN CLUB .48 PARTING SHOTS
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SHOCKED BY DECISIONS

Sir: The shocking decision of the Supreme Court to make the files of the great F.B.I. public to subversives is but one of approximately 15 decisions in the past two years to smooth the path of these traitors to our country. Our Constitution does not say that Supreme Court justices are appointed for life, but only during their tenure of good behavior. It also clearly states Congress has the right to conduct its proceedings and investigations and cannot be encroached upon by the Supreme Court, yet they are trying to make invalid the investigations of our duly elected Congress. Soon will come the National Conventions of our great service organizations. I sincerely trust they will not let the actions of this body go unnoticed.

> Joe A. Logan Pittsburgh, Pa.

"SUPER-PATRIOTS"

Sir: Ever since the Supreme Court rendered some important decisions the super-patriots would now curb the powers of that court. They would save democracy by destroying it. These super-patriots were the ones who recommended that all our young-sters should be required to study the U. S. Constitution. Yet it is evident that it is they who need to understand our democracy and its Constitution.

George A. J. Froberger Portland, Maine

MYSTERY PIGEON?

Sir: Just read "The Omaha Beach Mystery" in your June issue. The pigeon mentioned may have been the one that was released by the U. S. Army Signal Corps aboard the U.S. Ancon shortly after leaving Weymouth Harbor, It flew up and perched on the antenna gear near the ship's whistle. The bird must have been ill or seasick (if pigeons get seasick) because immediate efforts to shoo it off failed. Another bird was released and

flew away, carrying out its mission, I hope. No further effort was made to get the first bird released into flight, but we watched it for quite awhile. The "Mighty A" being the flagship in our convoy signaled for a change of course and when the time of execution came, let go with the whistle. That bird took off and we never saw it again.

Frank H. Phinney Cambria Heights, N. Y.

NEEDED SAFEGUARD

Sir: So far as I know, every reputable life insurance company permits payment of premiums through automatic premium payments out of reserves. For years I have been trying to get automatic payment in case of sickness or accident which would prevent a lapse. The VA says, "No." This means that, even though a veteran has paid his premium for 30 years, if he is injured or sick at the dividend paying time and doesn't pay it because of the failure to get a notice or any other cause, the Government is just ahead that much money. It wouldn't cost a cent to make the change in this provision.

Name Withheld Bloomington, Ill.

STOOL PIGEON

Sir: Re Arthur Miller's tiff with the courts: I will guess that the Supreme Court will decide that Mr. Miller had the right to refuse to be a squealer and stool pigeon. Wanna bet? We are discovering, and it is about time, that the Constitution is the basic law of the land and neither Congress nor Hoover's stool pigeons can deny a citizen the protection of that document

Jonathan H. McMurray Stevens Point, Wisc.

POLICY STATEMENT

Sir: I read your editorial in the June issue concerning "Russian" products and advertising. The following sign is in our window, and should be in thousands of dealer-member windows throughout the country:

STATEMENT OF POLICY: We do not sell or service any machines which are manufactured in territory under Sovict control.

Member-National Office Machine Dealers Association.

Jay Schiff Pleasantville, N. J.

CONVENTION COVERAGE

Sir: I do considerable traveling and visit Posts from Florida to New England. I find a great deal of talk and some agitation among the rank and file over the amount of radio and television time given to National Conventions. Many thousands, unable to attend, eagerly watch TV for news and views of the Convention. They get

only a smattering of news or a brief picture even though there is plenty to televise in the Convention sessions, outstanding personalities, contests, parade, etc. We get hours of television coverage of the Rose Bowl parade. Is the Legion of less importance?

Lloyd R. Sutton Providence, R. I.

MARYLAND'S PRIDE

Sir: In the June issue you have an article, "America's Religious Roots," which pictures various old churches throughout America. Why not one of Maryland's old churches? The practice of religious toleration is Maryland's chief claim to distinction.

Lorraine, W. Bean Callaway, Md.

GOOD IDEA

Sir: In connection with your new feature, Washington Pro & Con: most of us are inarticulate and unwilling to compose a letter to our congressmen and senators. The Pro & Con page offers a more or less painless means of conveying our opinions to our representatives. Just state which side you favor and send it to your senator or congressman.

W. L. Moore Stockton, Ill.

TO CLEAN OLD GLORY

Sir: We have read your articles on the display and proper care of the Stars and Stripes and we'd like to make a suggestion. It's true that Old Glory should be destroyed when it becomes torn and tattered, but, if the flag is just soiled through exposure to soot and grime, it only needs to be washed and not burned. The majority of manufacturers produce flags of washable, fast-color fabric-such as cotton bunting, wool, nylon, or a nylon-and-wool blend. One easy washing method is to fill a tub with warm soap or detergent suds, then dip a soft brush in the lather and use it to pretreat the most soiled sections of the flag. Then place the entire flag in the tub and dip up and down until clean, being careful not to twist, wring, or rub the fabric against itself. When the colors emerge in their original vibrancy, rinse well, and hang on the clothesline as correctly as you would for display. When almost dry, press the flag lightly on the wrong side with a moderately hot iron, using straight strokes parallel to the stripes. If the stars are appliqued, pad the board with a towel under the blue field. The next time Old Glory flies, it will sparkle in the sunlight.

Ruth D. Goldberg Cleanliness Bureau New York City

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Of course she's smart and it keeps her busy, but she never could manage it without the telephone.

When the "chef" needs gro-

ecries, she telephones. Supplies from the drugstore? The "nurse" phones her order.

A train to be met? The telephone tells the "chauffeur" which one. A beauty shop appointment? A call from the "glamour girl" makes it easily and quickly.

Handy, ever-ready telephones in living room, bedroom, kitchen and hobby room—mean more comfort, convenience and security for everybody.

Working together to bring people together ... BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM





ALLEN, PUBLIC DEFENDER

S OME PEOPLE are always trying to put something over on the public schools, using them to spread some kind of propaganda. Fortunately, we have such people as James E. Allen, Jr., looking out for the public weal. Allen is Commissioner of Education for the State of New York.

Not long ago, some people on Long Island tried to pull a fast one by sneaking some plaques into the New Hyde Park school district. Fortunately, alert vigilantes learned about the scheme and wasted no time in tipping off the commissioner. As a result of this quick move and Allen's courageous action, the Long Islanders were informed to stop immediately and forthwith their plans to spread their doctrines in Allen's schools.

You may not believe it, but what the audacious Long Islanders were trying to do was display the Ten Commandments in classrooms! And, as the commissioner pointed out, such a move might well have caused "divisiveness, ill-feeling and unwholesome controversy."

Better far that all the classrooms in Allen's domain should become black-board jungles than that students or parents should be made unhappy by being reminded of The Law brought down from Sinai by Moses.

SIGNS WE'D LIKE TO SEE

If SOME OF OUR wealthy foundations wish to engage in an educational program of a very high order, we'd like to offer a suggestion. Let them buy a few hundred thousand copies of a recently published book and circulate them to educators, editors, politicians, lecturers, clergymen, authors, students, radio-TV talkers, businessmen and others. Nine copies certainly should go to the Supreme Court, with a few spares for the "bright young men" who serve as legal ghosts when important decisions are being weighed and opinions written.

What is this book? The title is "Soviet Russia in China" and the author is Chiang Kai-shek. The publisher, incidentally, is Farrar, Straus and Cudahy.

The reason why every American should read the book is because it portrays a terrible object lesson. Graphically it shows how a great nation can be subverted by "the enemy within" when such traitors are aided by predatory outsiders.

Chiang describes how a small, fanatical

group of reds gradually developed a powerful coalition which exerted tremendous pressures on the legitimate government of China. Aided by influential outside forces, including some in the United States, these "agrarian reformers" eventually took over China.

Reading this book, you are likely to get a disquieting feeling that the same currents are already running strongly in the United States, but maybe there is still time to keep this Nation from going the way of China.

SIGNS WE'D LIKE TO SEE

THE PAPERS ARE FULL of talk about trade with Red China, but few people seem to be concerned about the thriving trade being done in this country by people who don't mind peddling goods made behind the Iron Curtain, As a result of their activities it is easy to buy guns, cameras, fancy delicatessen, glassware and other products which bolster the communist economy.

Since few people bother to check carefully on the things they buy, maybe some kind of warning would be in order. Indeed, there may be an idea in a system being employed in Alabama and South Carolina with regard to Japanese textiles. Worried about such imports, these States require retailers handling such textiles to post signs prominently stating that fact. Why not require dealers handling Soviet merchandise to display signs admitting it?

READ ALL ABOUT IT

OURNALISM as it is practiced these days is more than passing strange. If a man is arrested for illegal parking and it develops that he is a scofflaw type who has ignored previous tickets and summonses, that fact is likely to be duly reported in the papers. A burglar with a record can expect to have that record spread on newsprint if he is again caught a-burgling. If a sex maniac is apprehended, the public will in all likelihood be told the kind of monster he is,

But let a fellow with a record of communist front activity come up with still another project dear to the heart of the Kremlin, and what happens? The discreet gentlemen of the press, radio, and TV seldom bother to inform their readers and listeners of the true nature of the creature. His propaganda makes the front page, and the purveyor of the pap is held up to readers as a great man, a powerful thinker, a holder of many honors, and obviously a person to be listened to.

What brought this up? Didn't you notice the excellent press that was recently enjoyed by "distinguished scientist" and "Nobel Prize winner" Linus Pauling when he got up his now famous petition calling on the U. S. to give up testing nuclear weapons? A few papers called attention to Linus's background in commie-serving causes, but most of them were not so ill-mannered. And as far as we know, only the New York Journal-American pointed out that among the signers of his petitions were many communists, Fifth Amendment commies, and others of the same sorry ilk.



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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • SEPTEMBER 1957 • 7





YOUR PERSONAL AFFAIRS

Information that will help you with your everyday problems.

With summer about to ebb, most of those nice new homes started in spring are getting their finishing touches. Ditto enlargements of existing structures.

Remember this about new construction: It needs a "break-in" period before it settles down to stable behavior. The Long Island Home Builders Institute, for example, tells its clients that:

• Believe it or not, much of your new home consists of water. The cement, paint, wallpaper paste, tiling, etc., are full of it. So keep the house well ventilated (preferably at a steady 70 degrees) to speed drying. But don't overheat—that promotes unevenness.

• Your house can't possibly be crackproof. Frost and shrinkage are almost sure to take some toll. So don't decorate the interior too expensively at the start. Wait until you see how many cracks develop.

• By and large, a house is built to settle evenly. Worst danger is in the joists (horizontal beams) because wood shrinks across the grain—thereby lowering the joists just enough to put a strain on the plaster.

• Dampness in the cellar doesn't necessarily mean a poor basement. It's likely to be condensation due to coolness below.

• Nor does cool air near the windows automatically indicate leaky frames. Glass transmits chillness from the outside.

• When you take title to your place, you're on your own—except for the warranties on plumbing, roofing, etc.

• So try to learn as much as possible about the 3,000-odd parts that went into the structure.

The 1958 automotive parade begins in a few days with the advent of Ford's new Edsel. Thereafter Detroit will be jumping—with the peak of activity due in early November when GM brings out its new Chevrolet.

One thing is sure: Prices will be up. But once you're past that initial price hurdle, how much does it really cost to keep your car on the road?

Here are some averages to guide you:

1) Figure on \$1.74 a day (or \$635 a year) before you even get your car out of the garage. That's about what you will need to cover insurance, license, and depreciation.

2) Actual driving expenses should run you about 3.7¢ a mile for gas, oil, tires, and maintenance.

3) As a quick guess, take \$1,000 as operating costs for a popular-priced job driven 10,000 miles a year.

• The world has just started the International Geophysical Year (IGY—which runs through 1958). During it, scientists of all major nations will cooperate in probing phenomena on the earth's surface, beneath it, and above it. They will examine, among other things, ocean currents, weather, solar activity, ice, cosmic rays, gravity.

• How much do you think a major league baseball player gets a year? A congressional committee has dug out these figures: Averages in the National League last year ranged from \$10,000 to \$18,000; in the American League, the spread was from \$10,000 to \$18,500. By and large the Brooklyn Dodgers and Cleveland Indians paid best.

• Doctors know that patients with injured limbs are doubly unhappy (especially the kids) because their casts look so grim. Sometimes hospitals even mix a little color into the plaster of paris to pretty it up. Now Johnson & Johnson is doing it for them with a line of plaster of paris bandages in four pastel shades (light enough so they can be autographed—or decorated with colored patches shaped like stars, hearts, diamonds, clovers).

• How many patents really ever get into commercial use? The Patent, Trade-Mark, and Copyright Foundation of George Washington University says that between 45% and 65% of assigned patents make the grade at least part way; for unassigned patents, the figure is somewhere between 30% and 45%. Biggest reason why assigned patents aren't used is lack of market demand. For the unassigned, it's lack of venture capital, and—note this—the inventor's neglect to exploit his brainchild.

By Edgar A. Grunwald



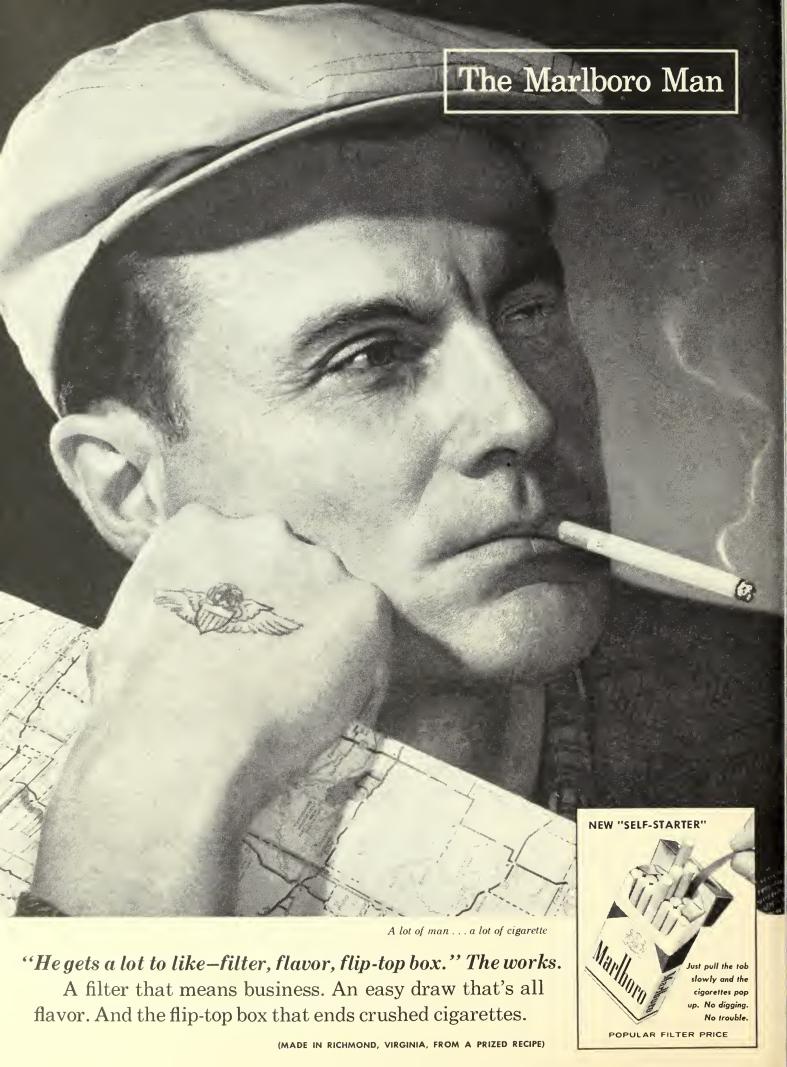
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First Gen Amendments to the Constitution

erticle I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiling the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a reduces of grievances.

Piticle II. A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Hrticle III. 20 soldier shall, in time of peace, be quarkered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, bouses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Price V. To person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictinent of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be other wise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Exteeville Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Hericle IX. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be constituted to beny or disparage others retained by the people.

prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.



By DUANE DECKER

GUESS, TO EXPLAIN this title, I've got to explain that I was a staff sergeant in the Marine Corps, a correspondent for *Leatherneck*, official magazine of the Corps. I went into Japan—Yokosuka naval base—with the 4th Marine Regiment under Marine Brigadier General William T. Clement

who, I remember, had a remarkable resemblance physically and in terms of personality, to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. At any rate, I was privileged to be one of the first eight Americans to get inside Tokyo the first day after the landings (which took place August 30). Six of us went together. The other two were from Yank Magazine and I don't know who they were.

I just know they were there. General MacArthur's troops came in couple of weeks later.

The six of us were five Marines and one Seabee. This is a good average. Marines included Don Petit, of Burlington, Vt., and Bernie Milligan, of Los Angeles (both Marine Corps combat correspondents); Staff Sergeant John Birch, of Waterbury, Conn., our pho-

tographer; Corporal Joseph Purcell, of Boston, Mass., a former combat correspondent who had been transferred to the *Leatherneck* staff; and me. The wonderful Seabee guy who drove us (Seabees always did everything important, as a matter of fact) was John Hunter, of Nitro, W. Va.

We'd landed with the first wave of the 4th Marines and nobody really knew, for a while, what was what. "It's pretty dead around here," Seabee Hunter said.

It really was, for a fact, A couple of hours after we'd landed (wondering if this was a gigantic trap-because you know how shifty the Japanese were when they put the chips down), things really did hum. A Jap admiral sulkily surrendered the Yokosuka naval base to General Clement, and a couple of miles farther north the air station fell like a ripe plum to the 4th's 1st Battalion, In practically no time at all the Marines had finished what they'd come to do; so had the Army; in fact, so had everybody. It was all over too fast. It was discouraging - to a correspondent, though maybe not to a line-duty man.

The Seabec had a jeep and we took off for Yokohama, where General Mac-

Arthur was. We followed the bumpy, winding road that led from Yokosuka to Yokohama. We went through the rubble of what had been small suburban settlements: Susaki, Nagahama, and Sugita. They were burned out mostly, not blasted out. Incendiaries.

What remained of the Japanese were all shabbily dressed, incredibly thin, and just plain dirty-looking. I mean, nobath-for-a-couplemonths-look. Occasionally you'd see them standing at the side of the

road, defecating in public. No one paid attention to such public displays—except, maybe, us.

The bellhops were all

young Japanese girls.

We went through a series of tunnels, still trying to get from Yokosuka to Yokohama. Each tunnel was about 40 or 50 yards. Then we hit the city limits of Yoko and here was utter devastation that our bombers had left, for calling cards. The pattern was similar to that of Manila (where I'd had a chance to look, at the time the Army Rangers had

opened up the prison camps where China Marines from Bataan and Corregidor as well as Army prisoners and civilians were then being held). Against the Manila job this was more workmanlike in pattern—our bombers had learned some. Block after block had been burned out, or blasted out, completely.

Here and there were blocks where

buildings remained almost intact, but they were few and far between. Streetcars and buses lay pushed to one side of the road, charred and rusted

ghosts of what had once been a big-city transportation system. The Army was all over Yokohama—in patrols. By this time, the Japanese (or Nips, as we called them then) were so used to seeing Americans about that they seldom even stared at you. Japanese women, invari-

ably short and seldom beautiful at first glance, turned their heads quickly when they saw you

watching them.

We pulled up in front of what must have been a thirdor fourth-rate hotel. Its name was lettered in Japanese, but below, in English, it said: "Bund Hotel." We went inside the lobby and found that dinner was being served. We sat down. Grapes and rye bread with butter came at us first. The grapes were rough, small, and sour, with seeds and tough skin. But, investigation showed that if you squeezed one into your mouth a la Concord, it was reasonably swallow-

able. Sweet, even.

There followed a fish plate, large plate but little fish. Three or four bites did it. Strong. Not too good. Then came a small plate, about the size of a saucer. On this was what inevitably must be called stew. At least it had a few small chunks of meat, slices of onion and a watery juice. Then, of course, tea. And very weak.

Now came the Tokyo foray.

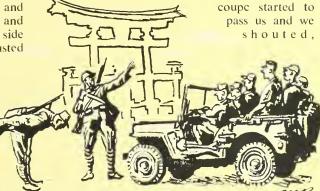
Outside the hotel the Seabcc said,

"We got the jeep and Tokyo's only 15, maybe 20, miles."

"Let's go," one of us said.

We started. No American troops had been beyond the city limits of Yokohama. We did not know how to get to Tokyo. We knew no Americans had been there yet. We made a few false starts, trying to get out of the city, always winding back inside it.

Finally, three Japanese in a 1940 Detroit U.S.A. Ford



The sentries bowed, saluted and knocked themselves out trying to explain that we should not proceed.

pointing ahead: "Tokyo?"

In extremely good English the driver shouted back: "Yes. Follow us. We are headed that way."

This one took us on a terrible ridc. After going through a maze of alleys and tunnels, we broke clear on what must have been, at the time, the most beaten-up stretch of road in the entire home island chain. Finally this battered stretch ended abruptly and turned into a fairly smooth, black-top highway. A few miles farther and our guides slowed down. So did we.

The driver called: "We turn off here. You proceed straight through Kawasaki. Stay on this road. Soon you will arrive in Tokyo."

His grammar was impeccable. With your eyes shut he was a Harvard man. He gave us a snappy salute, turned off the Kawasaki highway, and we were on our own. I mean, General MacArthur and his men were about 20 miles behind

We kept going, "I don't see many troops," Don Petit said after a while.

It was a slightly ecrie feeling. I imagine skin-divers get it when they find themselves surrounded with nothing except fish. We jolted through Kawasaki. It had obviously been an industrial town, but it looked like the collection point for a scrap metal drive now. There was practically nothing left upright except a few dogs. The XXI Bomber Command of the Army Air Force had really been busy around here.

Out of this vast rubble had sprung up one of the strangest towns this side of Tobacco Road. The surviving Japa-

(Continued on page 46)

By DAN DANIEL

NATIONAL COMMANDER, THE AMERICAN LEGION

States was planned not just for the period in which it was drafted, but for all time. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention therefore made it flexible enough to cover all foreseeable eventualities.

"In framing a system which we wish to last for ages," said Madison, "we should not lose sight of changes which age will produce."

Over the years our Constitution has been amended in accordance with provisions written into the Constitution itself, but few people realize how many attempts have been made to change the Constitution's words and guarantees. When you next visit the Nation's Capi-

tal, a few hours spent in the National Archives Building will prove enlightening on this score. There you will find preserved 4250 proposed constitutional amendments.—a vast majority of which were not in our best interest—which men have tried to force on us, and which past Congresses had to study, warn against, and defeat.

Here you will find the Constitution's enemies we escaped, sometimes by a frighteningly close margin. Each of our Congresses has had to consider between 40 and 80 constitutional changes, and it has been only through legislative vigilance and wisdom—and the alertness of citizens who sent Senators and Congressmen to Washington—that we have prevented ratification of ideas many groups wanted to effect, under which they could impose their peculiar ideologies on the rest of us.

There was, for instance, the insistent Washington argument that we had too many diverse States, that we would prosper better as a nation if States were abolished and the country divided into just four large territories. Unable to ride that through Congress the perpetrators came back, later, to another Congress, with a proposed amendment for giving the President authority to veto State laws. Failing to catch our ancestors off-guard, they came back again with a proposed amendment installing each President in federal power for life.

Reading of past efforts to change the Constitution, some proposed amendments sound as ridiculous, today, as others were dangerous. One proposed amendment would have changed the name of our nation to "The United States of the Earth." The men behind that scheme returned with another proposal for name-changing: "The United States of the World." Then the men who didn't like our Constitutional name tried again: We should renamed ourselves "America."

We are not today, nor have we ever been, united states of the earth, or of the world; nor are we America. We are a sovereign part of the vast America that stretches from the Arctic to the Antarctic; our distinction is that we are the only *united* states of a republic in the hemisphere—The United States of America. The thought comes quickly to some of us, as we study these old defeated proposals, that our more recent Congressional sentinels failed us, as appraisers of deceptive semantics, when they ratified us into a 20th Century "United Nations" which never were and never will be *united*.

Let's look at a few other proposed changes, while we are on the subject: Some among us tried to get Constitutional



Attacks

Thousands of attempts have been made to change our Constitution. Many of the proposed changes were ridiculous, others dangerous.

amendments through our Congresses which would have prohibited ministers of the Gospel from holding public office; prohibited divorce; taken citizenship away from any man or woman who accepted any honor, present or "emolument of any kind" from a foreign government; legalized the election of naturalized aliens as future Presidents; taxed all exports; substituted a federal law for our state laws regulating marriages; prohibited citizens from marrying aliens; taxed incomes derived from state tax-free securities; authorized the federal government to conscript private property in emergencies or wartime without compensation to the owners.

There have been more attempts to break down the Constitution's limitations on Presidential powers than any other subject. Over 450 amendments have been proposed for



President Roosevelt and his first-term cabinet. In this administration the executive branch of government was auxious to get certain laws on the books. The 73rd Congress bowed to the will of the White House, but the Supreme Court checked much of this legislation by declaring it unconstitutional.





A few words changed here and there would give us a different kind of government.

changing our process of electing a President and for increasing a President's authorities while in office. Wisdom and alertness won all these battles. We The People, to make our national opinion legal. initiated and ratified our own Amendment, limiting each President to two terms. There are men in Washington, today, hard at work trying to propa-



The present Supreme Court is being widely criticized because of decisions which provide legal loopholes for members of the communist conspiracy and crooks.

gandize us into rescinding that wisdom by accepting a new amendment extending again the right of Presidential White House occupancy.

Our two methods of expressing the purpose of the people by amendment of the Constitution are set forth in Article V. If two-thirds of the members of both houses of Congress think an amendment necessary, Congress can take the initiative and propose the Amendment. If the legislatures of two-thirds of our States think it necessary, and request it, Congress unust call a Convention for the purpose of proposing the Amendment. In either case, there must be ratification of any amendment so proposed by vote of three-fourths of the States, either through the legislature of the State or through a State Convention convened for that purpose. Therein We The People have a double check and final vote.

Of the Amendments we have allowed, the first ten, known as our Bill of Rights, were proposed in the first Congress, September, 1789. By December 15, 1791, eleven of the original states ratified them. Since then we have concurred in the need for only 12 new Amendments. One of them, the 21st, was a second-look, better informed decision to wipe out a previously allowed Amendment, the 18th, by which we handed over to the federal government the power to prohibit the manufacture. transportation and sale of alcoholic liquors in any of our states. We regained that power from the federal bureaueraey and returned it to the states. We The People have approved an average of only (Continued on page 44)

By SAM G. WINGFIELD

F ANYBODY CAN hear me, come down here quick-I've tipped my truck over. . . .

These cryptic words muttered into a mobile radio-telephone saved the life of Jack Fischer, a logger, who was badly injured when his heavily loaded truck plunged down a 105-foot bluff near

Prineville, Oregon.

His message was heard by another logging truck a mile away, and a search was started immediately. After locating the mishap, the crew of the second truck used its telephone to summon medical assistance and an ambulance. They also used it to clear the logging road so the ambulance could remove the injured man at top speed.

It was not so long ago

when the harassed and weary business executive felt he would go nuts if he didn't get away from the jangling bell of the telephone. He would then head for the solace of the woodland's depths, entrain for the Far West, or start for Europe by steamship or plane.

But he doesn't do so any more. Because now that the telephone has teamed up with radio, it has acquired wheels and mobility, and it really goes places. It rides the roads, travels the trains, climbs the clouds, and goes to sea on everything from ocean liners to motorboats. Today the executive would have a hard time finding a place where he could completely dodge it.

Yet the mobile phone is by no means a new invention. As far back as 1915 one of them was installed on a fire truck in Baltimore. In the twenties the Detroit Police Department was operating a mobile station using the call letters KOP.

It was not until the end of World War II, however, that its great possibilities were recognized and expanded. Huge strides had been made in communications. Thousands of GI's had become acustomed to telephoning from trucks, tanks, and jeeps, as they rolled along at 40 or 60 miles an hour, Many of them began to think and plan how they could apply this gadget to their own particular needs when they were back in civvies again.

In 1945 they got a tremendous assist from the Federal Communications Commission. It ruled that the radiotelephone, heretofore restricted to local and Federal government use, was now opened up to industry and the public in general. Since then its growth has been enormous.

At the close of last year, according to the Wall Street Journal, there were nearly 62,000 licensed mobile telephone stations. (We are not talking here about



A mobile phone unit is no more conspicuous than a regular car radio.



However, space is required for the electronic equipment necessary to transmit and receive messages. The luggage compartment usually serves. A good antenna is a must.

that sales this year will run around \$35,000,000.

Basically there are two types of radiophone operations that lend themselves to use on motor vehicles.

There's the Bell Method, operated by the telephone companies. This gives car

local and long-distance calls, Likewise they can converse two-ways, person-toperson, with anyone who can get on a phone, at any time, day or night. The monthly cost for this is a rental that will run in the neighborhood of 32 dollars. This includes maintenance, and

It permits them to make and receive

riders the identical

service they now get

at office and home.

20 three-minute telephone calls free of charge. Additional calls are billed at 30 cents each. In some localities the call rate is slightly higher. A 50-dollar charge is made for installing the equipment. Full particulars on the Bell System may be obtained by calling any Bell Telephone business office.

the estimated 40,000 stations used by police and fire departments throughout the country.) Each of these stations includes a base transmitter and a varying number of mobile units; these mobile units run into the hundreds of thousands. It is estimated that more than \$100,000,000 has been invested in the mobile units and their transmitters and

A typical clearing center for messages, tying in both radio and telephone, is Telephone Message Service of Yonkers, operated by Ed Steiner of Yonkers, N.Y. This is primarily a telephone-answering service, but subscribers can also have mobile phone service permitting them to be reached anywhere.





Phones Teamed up with radio, the

es on Wheels

Teamed up with radio, the telephone acquires a new dimension.

The second system, the Miscellaneous Common Carrier, generally called the MCC, differs from the Bell method in that the parties making the call do not necessarily talk person-to-person. MCC functions something like a teletype, except that it is wireless and verbal. A call is made by phone to the radio dispatcher. He is given a message for the occupant of a car or truck. He then contacts the vehicle and delivers the message. Should there be an answer, the dispatcher takes it and relays it to the caller.

In this system the client has the option of rental or outright purchase. The rental is \$17.50 per month, plus a service charge of about \$18 or \$20 depending upon the number of calls.

To purchase, the price would be approximately \$500 for the phone mechanism and parts. The service charge would be the same. In either case there would be an installation fee of \$25.

MCC is usually operated through a telephone-answering service. These are the people who for pay will legally tap your telephone line. Then during your absence from home or office they receive your phone calls and relay them to you upon your return. Also, when needed, they mobilize doctors, nurses, and ambulances, and alert hospitals in catastrophes such as fires, wrecks, explosions, and cyclones.

Business and industrial concerns whose operations necessitate the use of many motor vehicles usually prefer to get an FCC-assigned frequency and operate their own mobile communications. These installations are often custom made and tailored to fit the needs

of a particular business or industry.

Their costs vary widely, according to Harold White, of Federal Telephone and Radio Co., a division of International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. The main factors are the number of vehicles to be equipped, the area to be covered, and the degree of dependability desired

Those desiring information on this can get it by writing to the Federal Communications Commission, Washington 25, D. C., or by contacting electronic manufacturers such as Federal Radio of I. T. & T., Motorola, R. C. A., DuMont, or General Electric, Virtually all of these companies have branch offices or representatives in the larger towns and cities.

To the average person the mobile phone is something confined exclusively to police cars and taxicabs. Nothing could be more wrong. There seems to be no limit to the uses to which they are being put by business, industry, the professions, and a countless number of just plain citizens. These uses run the gamut, good or bad, from one extreme to another.

A redheaded lady in a midwestern city had a two-way radiotelephone installed in her brandnew snowy-white Cadillac convertible. With some reason,



This ambulance, operating in Nutley, N. J., is one of many which can be reached without delay by means of the mobile telephone.



Boy Scouts of Troop 1, Bronxville, N. Y., learn how the outfit works.

as a member of the oldest profession, she listed herself with the answering service as a "saleslady."

In contrast, a minister in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., finds his automobile telephone a valuable asset in his congregational work,

(Continued on page 54)

By PAUL HARVEY

Danger signs of delinquency, such as truancy, dishonesty or disobedience, must be recognized early and, where failure is evident, constructive action is imperative. The program of Paul Harvey bringing these early symptoms of juvenile delinquency to the attention of parents is indeed commendable and most worthwhile.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation



Zip guns, knives, and a whip taken from young New York City hoodlums.

N MADISON, WIS., when a 14-year-old boy had admitted 61 burglaries. his mother said, "It's impossible!" Four teen-agers from Worcester, Mass., last July "decided to look for a drunk to roll." They found a 70-year-old unemployed painter, beat him to death, got 12 cents.

In Detroit mothers confess that they have been giving their youngsters a nickel or dime for "protection." The younger ones pay tribute to older children or face "getting stomped."

One 15-year-old was slugged with a lead pipe and kicked in the head and face.

In Brooklyn members of the Youth Board, secking to settle a war between rival gangs, had to run for cover when the teen-agers grew tired of the peace talks and started waving zip guns around the room.

Something is badly wrong when a generation is being terrorized by its own children. Yet, in all the oratory up to now, we've had accusations, protestations and questions—but no answers.

In Wheeling, W. Va., there is a club for tecn-age boys called the "Pigeon Killing Club."

Membership requires that a boy put his hand over the barrel of a BB gun and take a solemn vow to kill pigeons and "never to show mercy to a wounded one."

Parents learned about the club only when one of the young boys was found with his skull split from front to back and his throat slashed with a knife.

The two charged with murder were the ringleaders of the "Pigeon Killing

SYMPTOMS of DELINQUENCY

Juvenile crime can be prevented if

parents watch out for certain danger signs.

Club." Each of them is 14 years old. Now the parents are asking themselves what went wrong.

Now they ask!

More than half of all the car thieves in the United States are under 18.

PHOTOS BY ANGELA CALOMIRIS



One danger sign is a hostile and uncooperative attitude toward the family.



The child who is cruel to animals is likely to act viciously to people.

J. Edgar Hoover says, "There is now one delinquent in every 18 youngsters between the ages of 15 and 17 inclusive."

He says the number is increasing. That we are "heading into a crime wave of grave proportions."

Mr. Hoover says that the teen-age criminals do not come from the slum areas. That the majority of them are healthy, bright, and physically strong.

I know this is shattering some of our pet theories, but his findings are irrefutable.

What to do about it? Mr. Hoover suggests we "stop molly-coddling juvenile criminals." That we "impose sterner penalties and restrictions on young law-breakers."

So much for that.

I have two specific suggestions, Picking up where Mr. Hoover leaves off, I would like to propose two steps toward discouraging crime.

My recommendations had their origin on the Ciccro side of Chicago, where somebody dies violently so frequently that it docsn't even make the front page anymore.

I respect the social service workers and their theories which seek to excuse and explain rather than punish the criminal. I think their intentions are good and their efforts are noble.

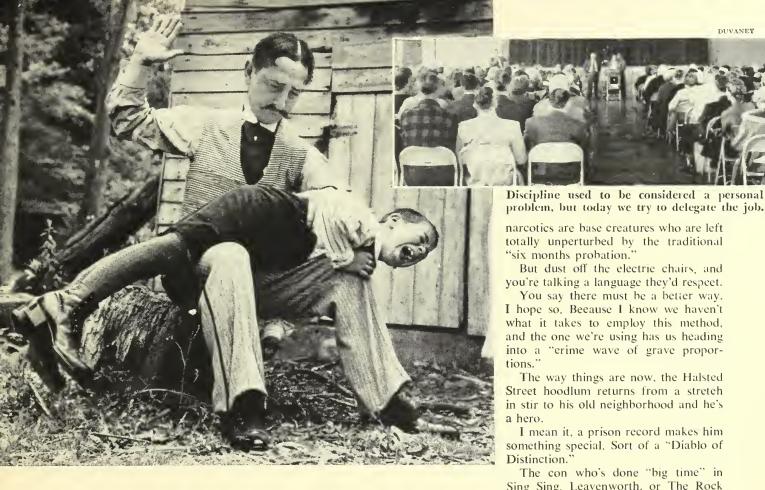
But they haven't been getting the job done.

So, from living very close to where the stench is strongest, I recommend two things.

Make the death sentence mandatory for dope pushers,

Second, for certain other criminals, public whipping.

Please don't get mad and stop reading



at this point. If you and I were totally agreed on everything, there'd be no sense in this exchange of views. Let me finish.

If the dope pushers—the depraved hoodlums who sell the stuff to high school youngsters—were faced with a mandatory death sentence, if they knew it was mandatory, that no legal eunning or political conniving could get them off the hook, I sincerely believe it would scare them off. Without hired help, the syndicate bosses who import the weed would wither on the vine. Experts on delinquency agree that traffic in narcotics is the lifeline of organized crime.

I do not believe we have the courage to call this hideous form of slow murder by its right name and punish its perpetrators as they should be punished.

But I'll wager the city crooks would be just as impressed as the Texas hoss thieves were by the prospect of a necktie party.

These vertical swine who sell narcotics are base creatures who are left totally unperturbed by the traditional

"six months probation."

But dust off the electric chairs, and you're talking a language they'd respect.

You say there must be a better way. I hope so. Beeause I know we haven't what it takes to employ this method, and the one we're using has us heading into a "erime wave of grave proportions.

The way things are now, the Halsted Street hoodlum returns from a stretch in stir to his old neighborhood and he's a hero.

I mean it, a prison record makes him something special. Sort of a "Diablo of Distinction.

The con who's done "big time" in Sing Sing, Leavenworth, or The Rock is the idol of every wet-eared kid on the street.

Suppose, instead of just pampering this punk for a few months at taxpayers' expense, we take the fellow out in front of the precinct hoosegow and

FPG - ROBERT W. YOUNG







The boy at left was found dead in New York after a dope party. Above are implements used by drug addicts.

strip him to the waist and administer a thorough, properly supervised whipping?

Now wait a minute. Don't get so suddenly righteous. This thing beat up a pregnant housewife for her purse! Or maybe he was a Pachuco. Members of that gang are forced to beat up one man over 70 years of age to prove they are emotionless. That is supposed to prove they're tough. That's a requirement of membership.

Maybe he wouldn't look so tough, maybe it would de-(Continued on page 37)



The three kids shown above were held by Ferndale, Mich., police for vandalism costing \$2,000. At right, an all-too-common sight these days.





North Dakota Boys State is limited by size of facilities. There's always a waiting list as civic groups join Posts in sponsoring statewide average of two boys per community.



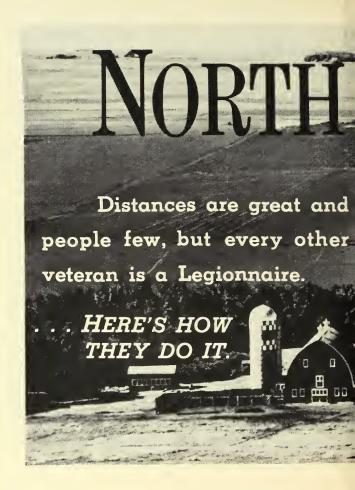
\$75,000 lighted ballpark of Post 3, Dickinson, where 257 boys play Legion ball. Junior Baseball started in the Dakotas. North Dakota has two leagues in the nat'l program.



Lounge in home of Post I, Bismarck, North Dakota Posts have huge investments in bright, new, sparkling clubhouses. Legionnaires gang up on any Post that becomes mere tavern.



Devotion to mutual helpfulness. Members of Post 103, in Kensal, North Dakota, turn out to thresh the wheat of comrade J. L. Neva, who was being treated in a vets hospital.



By ROBERT B. PITKIN

HE APPROACH of fall heralds The American Legion's annual membership drive. The thoughts of every elected and appointed official turn to the more necessary than enjoyable question of how to get the old members to pay their dues promptly, and how-most efficiently-to enroll desirable new members.

It is a time to speculate more than usual on how North Dakota does it. The American Legion in North Dakota—a vast, thinly populated state—is the colossus of membership achievement in The Legion. Just about half of all the war veterans in the state—whose total population is roughly that of Newark, N. J.-are Legionnaires.

Nationally, this is the best record in attracting eligible vets; so there is a general conviction that North Dakota knows something worth learning.

As a matter of fact, there is very little in The American Legion in North Dakota that is not familiar

A FEW OF THE MANY OUTSTANDING LEGION LEADER



Judge James Morris, Bismarck



Nate Cummings, Oakes



Wayne Seelhammer, Cogswell



Stub Noyes, Beach

DAKOTA'S incredible AMERICAN LEGION



elsewhere. When asked directly what his membership "secret" is, North Dakota Adjutant Jack Williams—who has been on the job ever since 1919—pulls on his nose and says: "We just have an active Legion and we try to run an

efficient operation, I guess."

Jack doesn't guess. He knows. Active Legion programs, a general dedication of the membership to Legion ideals, and a high-class leadership interested in the good of the Legion are the chief "se-



crets" North Dakota has.

More than anything else, North Dakota's operation proves again that the way to have a lot of members is to hew to Legion fundamentals all year, with precise attention to the many details that will produce the highest level of Legion accomplishment.

The state's membership campaign itself is only a part of the story. But it is interesting to note that in North Dakota the membership campaign is all over before Christmas. It starts in September and is wrapped up in three months. This clears the decks for action on positive Legion programs—which get undivided attention from January on and help maintain the reputation that makes the next year's membership drive easier.

There are no District or County Commanders in North Dakota. Recognizing that this is perhaps the most important position of leadership, North Dakota Legionnaires have created an equivalent position whose title is District Deputy. The title indicates a built-

(Continued on page 39)



Mr. and Mrs. Jack Williams, Adjutant and Assistant Adjutant of the North Dakota American Legion since 1919. They made a career of working for the good of The American Legion.



Stambaugh



Mrs. Morris

Lynn Stambaugh, Fargo; Mrs. James Morris, Bismarck; and John Conmy, Fargo, have headed the nat'l Legion, Auxiliary, and 40&8 respectively.

NORTH DAKOTA



Truman Risbrudt, Jamestown



Pat Milloy, Wahpeton



Lars Stennes, Drayton



Don Newberger, Bottineau



Frank Traynor, New Town



Perry Goss, Carrington



Ernie Tollefson, Regent



George Marback, Mandan



Mel Christianson, Minnewaukan

By ROBERT UHL

wife's clutching hand and shrill whisper, "Someone's downstairs," I knew I was on stage again in a familiar, unfunny comedy. No one was downstairs. No one ever is. Yet my skin was creeping; my hair was on end. Vague shadows seemed to stir in the darkness beyond our open bedroom door. There were sounds, hard to locate exactly, but definitely sounds; ereakings, rustlings, something that might be the hoarse, half-suppressed breathing of a eriminal; something that might be—that was—a stealthy footstep.

What should I do? My wife said, as always, "Don't move," which gave me an easy out. No one is a coward just because he obeys his wife. But should I eall the police? We could be murdered before they came. Or, more likely, they'd come, circle the house, find nothing amiss, and listen to my lame explanations while I felt like someone's maiden aunt. We could spend the night trembling in bed, with the covers figuratively or literally pulled over our heads,



That gun may save your life, but don't use it unless you have tried everything else.

robbed of needed sleep, to find an undisturbed house in the morning. I could eall "Who's there?" in a shaky voice that proved my lack of manhood; I could yell or fire a shot out the window and face the anxious replies of my neighbors, followed by their unbelieving, resentful, or contemptuous reassurances. Or I could take my gun, creep downstairs, and either get killed or, finding no one, kick the cat and come up bravely, seornfully reassure my wife, and go back to a hero's sleep. Which is what I did, as I have done countless times before, So, probably, have you.

This is a favorite subject for eartoon artists. There's even a comic song from Gilbert and Sullivan which runs: "What was THAT? It was the CAT!" But when you are an actor in this little drama, it is no joke. Fear is never funny, and intruders, real or imagined, cause one of



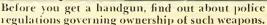
Your life may hinge on what you do if, late at night, you awake to hear a stealthy footstep.

the eommonest terrors of modern life. Police protection in this country is good, but your daily newspaper will testify that it is by no means foolproof. There are ten times as many burglaries as arrests for burglary every year, although, of eourse, one arrest may solve a number of individual crimes. Housebreakers,

burglars, and sex maniaes do exist; dope increases the boldness and brutality of eriminals. What are we supposed to do about it? I was astonished to discover how many contradictory opinions exist and how vehement people can get on this subject.

Law enforcement authorities are







Having a gun isn't enough. You must also learn how to use it.



unanimous in their opposition to the idea of resistance by the householder unless he is actually attacked. They want you to eall the police and wait as quietly as possible for the prowl ear to arrive. This does not mean that the police want a monopoly on heroies. It is their experience that the householder is more likely to get killed or injured and the burglar more likely to eseape, if private eitizens try to apprehend or even to seare off an intruder. They are partieularly adamant against any attempt by the homeowner to use or even to have a defensive weapon like a revolver. Yet sometimes you ean't wait for the police.

A few months ago, Walter Blankenship of Columbus, Ohio, woke to hear his 12-year-old daughter seream: "Daddy, daddy, a man, a man." She ran into his bedroom. Mrs. Blankenship fled downstairs and out the door, seeking help. Mr. Blankenship rushed to the doorway between the two bedrooms. He was hurled back by the rapist, and shot to death. The killer escaped.

Mr. Blankenship was unarmed. Yet no one ean suggest that he should not have eome to the aid of his ehild. If he had had a loaded gun at his bedside, he might have had a chance, not only to have saved his life, but to have killed or eaptured a maniae who would probably eommit other horrible erimes before his inevitable eapture.

In Hollywood, recently, a wild-eyed stranger rang the doorbell of comedian

Jerry Lewis. When Jerry answered, the stranger shoved a piece of paper in his hand. The note began: "I want to kill . . ." Lewis read that far, then slammed the door, set off a silent burglar alarm, and got his 38-ealiber revolver from a desk. The suspect was prowling around behind the house. Mr. Lewis rushed out and held him at bay with the gun until police arrived.

There's another side to the eoin too:



To prevent accidents, make sure that all members of your family are in bed.

Aecidents. The whole country was shocked when the famous sportsman William Woodward, owner of the raechorse Nashua, was mistaken for an intruder by his wife, and killed with a shotgun blast. Someone, it later developed, was actually trying to get into the house that night. The Woodwards slept in separate bedrooms, Both were awakened; both got up and went to the hall—Mrs, Woodward with a loaded shotgun. She saw a figure and fired. It was her husband.

There are no available statisties to prove which of these examples is most typical. We

of these examples is most typical. We don't know, for example, whether there are more or fewer eases where possession of a gun might have given or did give the homeowner a chance to protect his family than there are eases where possession of a firearm led to an accidental shooting of an innocent per-

son or to death or injury from the gun of an intruder. Nor are there statisties on how often rape or assault is committed or attempted in the home. If such figures did exist, they would be invaluable in helping a man to decide whether or not it is wise to keep a loaded gun at hand for defense.

A much more serious hazard resulting from loaded firearms in the home comes from accidents through children

or inexperienced people finding, examining, and playing with them. The danger is greatest when there are teen-age boys in the family. Even here, elear-cut statistics are unobtainable. Accidental death of a child is so horrible that there is inevitable exaggeration of the



An upstairs phone may permit you to alert the police.



A shot fired out the window may frighten the intruder, but fire it into the ground.

frequency. According to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., some 173 accidental deaths from all kinds of firearms occur in or around the home during an average year. However, only a small but undetermined fraction of these involve (Continual on page 50)

By HANK FELSEN

of the pool hall, having my utilities cut off, and the air let out of my bieyele tires, I have a eonfession to make. Onee, I was a Marine Corps Drill Instructor.

If you have been reading the papers recently, or were once a Marine, you probably have me pictured as a fieree, hulking, vitriolie brute, who teased, tortured, and terrified whole platoons of helpless recruits.

Ah – would that this idyllic picture were true!

The man you have in mind was my D.I.

When I was enlisted in the Marine Corps, I was no different from any other reeruit, I was a stupid, knuckleheaded feather merehant (of the rear





He snapped the rifle to me, and I caught it right in the face.

rank), a miserable, pale, trembling, inept, skinheaded disgrace to the Corps; a furtive yardbird who saluted pfe's, called corporals "Sir," and believed sergeants ranked below the eommander in chief only in the matter of time served in grade. I weighed 135 pounds (all fat); I towered nearly five feet, six inehes high; I was bothered by sinus trouble, a nervous stomach, homesickness, and migraine headaches; and I was allergie to liquefied hamburger served on toast.

As such a reeruit, I confidently assumed my future would be the same as any other Marine's. I expected to be shipped to some remote, humid, enemy-occupied, snake-infested, disease-ridden Pacific island where, on patrol and in foxhole, I would soon recover from the sufferings and discomfort of my recruit training. Thence, to a combat area.

Instead, I was ordered to Drill Instructor's School.

I was delighted. Somehow the Marine Corps had eleverly guessed that my inability to earry out orders indicated that I was born to give them. Becoming a D.I. meant the realization of a lifelong dream. Although I was physically small and weak, I had a big, tough, mean

A former Marine Corps drill instructor recalls the good old days at Parris Island.

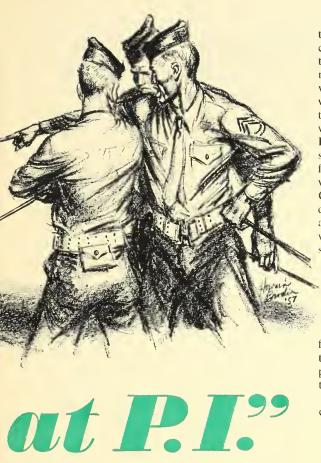


Following orders, the platoon kept coming, right over my prostrate body.

heart, and a vicious attitude toward my fellow men. I looked forward to being in a position where I could lord it over others, terrorize and punish them, and where they wouldn't dare talk or hit back.

As well as being mean, I was also lazy, and the D.I. job appealed to me on that seore. I yearned for the day when I could stroll about disdainfully,

dressed in starched khaki, with my swagger stiek tucked under my arm; the day when I would loll in the shade, eursing those who toiled in the sun; the day I would inhabit comfortable quarters, with recruits to run my errands and do my dirty work. Being a D.I. meant being based close to a liberty town, and—so forth. It meant leadership, command, and absolute authority.



terrible as the law allowed, I decided to pattern my behavior after that of my own D.I. He was a man who stood six feet four, and weighed 250 pounds. He had a voice like a foghorn and a glare that made strong men weak and weak men fall out for Sick Call. I had always thought it was his size and strength that had terrified us, but now I knew better. It was the authority of the Marine Corps, represented by the stripe on the sleeve, that produced the awe and trembling. My stature was half my old D.I.'s but my pfc stripe was just as big. I went down to meet my

Determined to be as crucl and

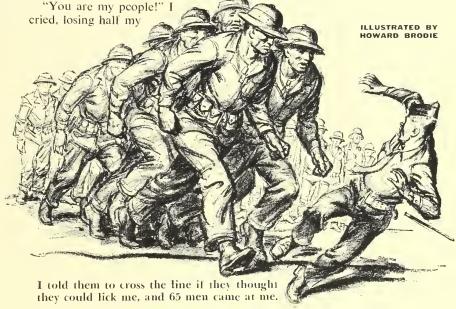
I went down to meet my platoon of pale, miserable, frightened, puny recruits. But my old D.I. got that platoon. I was given another group, composed of 65 professional football players who had enlisted together. Ignoring their size, I proceeded to strike terror into their hearts.

"Try to kill me with that bayonet," I said. I woke up in sick bay.

It meant, first of all, Drill Instructor's School.

I don't remember too much about the school. The first afternoon, someone stepped on my head while I was lying on my rug during naptime, and things stayed fuzzy until after graduation, I do remember sighing for the good old, happy, carefree days as a recruit—which should give you some idea of the curriculum.

I came out of the school limping, bruised, twisted, insulted, and burning for revenge against those responsible for my sufferings—the helpless recruits soon to be mine!



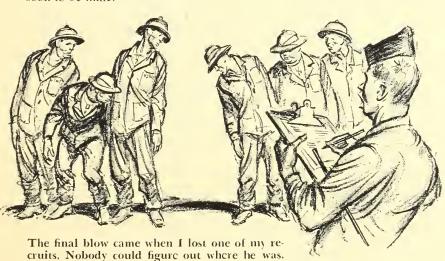
words to the wind. "From now on you will take all your orders from me, or you will be sorry! If anybody here doesn't like that idea, just step forward, and I will tear you up like wet tissue paper! I will stomp you into the ground like a tack!"

Sixty-five men stepped forward.

I stepped back and drew a line in the sand. "Anybody who thinks it's worth 20 years in a naval prison to hit me will cross this line."

Thirty men crossed the line, I stepped back and drew another, "How many of you people are willing to face a firing squad by taking a punch at me?"

Eight men stepped across the line. "You eight men," I said, "will be my (Continued on page 49)





Washington Proecon

Presenting both sides of big issues facing the nation

THIS MONTH'S SUBJECT:

SHOULD WE RELAX OUR BARRIERS ON TRADE WITH RED CHINA?

(PRO) Any discussion of trade with Red China must begin, in my opinion, with the position that the question of trade restrictions has no relation to the separate questions of recognition of Red China, or of her admission to the UN. I am opposed to both actions, as I am unalterably opposed to the totalitarian government which alleges to represent the people of China. But I believe that the distinction between the people and their government is in this case a matter of real and tragic fact, and it is to the people, on a basis that is a humanitarian one, that we must direct our efforts. For no matter how violently we object to the politics of Red China, the people themselves must not feel we have abandoned them.

There is no better way, and indeed no other effective way to do this than to remove the restrictions on those goods that have a direct impact on their standard of living. This would naturally exclude materials that would be strategic to any war effort. However, by limiting trade to those items which contribute to a better way of life for the individual, we would not aid or condone Chinese communism, but rather block its progress. Just as it was the influence of the free world in Hungary which fired discontent to revolution, so

greater contact with China will abet the cause of Democracy.

Our current policy is rooted in negative foundation, and can only hurt the United States without coming close to achieving its purpose. There can be no question that the existing restrictions on China trade is damaging our own economy. Every other major nation is benefiting from trade in which we deserve a share. Moreover, by standing alone in this matter, we leave ourselves open to the justified criticism that we are a petulant people who do not deserve the leadership of free nations. America is capable of true and effective leadership against the communist threat. As in Europe, so in Asia, we can succeed by reaching the people directly by limited extension of trade.

James Roosevelt (D) Member of Congress from 26th District, California

(CON) I firmly believe that any relaxation of our barriers on trade with Red China would be at this time inadvisable and contrary to the best interests of our Nation.

As long as the communist regime in China continues its aggressive policies, we should do all we can to isolate it from sources of potential war strength. We are doing this at present, by curtailing Western trade with Red China. Our policy in this respect has been carefully reviewed over a period of years by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I believe that it has proved effective.

Red China is intent upon dominating the Far East. It has a big edge over other nations of that region because of its size, population, and close ties with Moscow. If our trade policies should be changed so as to aid Red China in growing even stronger, we will be - in effect - supporting the communists' drive to

dominate the Far East.

The purpose of our mutual security program is to thwart communist growth and expansion. Does it make sense to give military and economic aid to our allies and friends so that they may stand up more strongly against communism and then turn around and relax controls that will help build up the communists?

There are other, equally compelling reasons why we should not lift our restrictions on trade with Red China. One of those reasons is the 450 American servicemen whom the communists still refuse to account

for as prisoners of war.

My subcommittee has been investigating what has been done to obtain a full accounting for, and a release of, these men. As long as our boys are being held prisoners by Red China, common sense would

dictate that we keep our trump cards in reserve.

The fact that Red China has been arming and providing communist soldiers and armies for North Korea, in open violation of the truce agreement; that it has been bombarding the off-shore islands near Formosa; and that it has generally displayed a belligerent attitude toward its neighbors – these are very good reasons for going slow on any resumption of trade with that regime.

If we are going to live by what we preach, let's not start aiding the biggest bully of the Far East. If the United States should decide to help the communists in China, is it reasonable to ask or expect anyone else in Asia to resist them? Such a policy could lead only to loss of Asia.

Clement J. Zablocki (D) Member of Congress from 4th District, Wisconsin

SEPTEMBER 1957

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

NEW HAMPSHIRE PUTS DEADLINE ON WW2 AND KOREA BOUNUSES:

New Hampshire's WW2 and Korea bonuses, which have been operating without a deadline on applications, have a deadline imposed by the 1957 session of the General Court. . . Applications for both bonuses will now close as of July 1, 1958. . . . Eligibles who resided in New Hampshire on entry into war service apply to: Adjutant General, State Military Reservation, Concord, N. H.

COSTS OF TRAVELING FOR LEGION BY UNPAID OFFICERS IS TAX DEDUCTIBLE:

Recent ruling of Internal Revenue Service held that traveling expenses incurred in connection with performance of <u>official</u> <u>duties</u> as an <u>uncompensated</u> <u>officer</u> and member of certain organizations, including The American Legion, are <u>deductible</u> for income tax purposes as <u>charitable</u> <u>contributions</u>. . . Presumably delegates and alternates who pay their own expenses to official Legion gatherings in Districts, Departments and nationally would benefit by this ruling, as would officers and committee members attending various official Legion area and state conferences.

Legion <u>employes</u> traveling on business may already deduct legitimate travel expenses in excess of travel allowance as <u>business expenses</u>, by first including travel allowance as <u>taxable</u> income and then deducting <u>complete actual cost of travel</u>.

DEDUCTION OF VETS COMPENSATION FROM SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS IS OUTLAWED:

The President, on July 17, signed HR6191, whose section 2 ends the deduction of veterans compensation from Social Security disability benefits.
... Legion Legislative Commission was active in securing passage. ... Bill now becomes Public Law 85-109. ... This bill was subject of major article in our News Section in August issue. ... Dep't of Health, Education and Welfare had opposed it, but both House and Senate passed it. ... The bill is an amendment to the Social Security Act.

The new law also extends for an additional year (to July 1, 1958) opportunity for the disabled to apply for a retroactive disability freeze on their Social Security coverage.

Other Federal and some state <u>disability</u> benefits will still <u>be subtracted</u> from Social Security disability payments. . . These include: (1) veterans pensions, for non-service-connected disability; (2) officers disability retirement pay; (3) VA death compensation and pension payments for helpless children of deceased veterans.

American Legion is opposed to the above deductions as well, maintains there is <u>no relation</u> between Social Security and disability benefits to which there is other entitlement, will continue to work for their elimination.

VA compensation and pension to <u>widows</u> and <u>most</u> <u>children</u> of deceased vets is not affected, as these benefits are based on <u>death</u> rather than disability.
... <u>Death</u> compensation and pension to helpless children <u>is</u> deducted from Social Security disability benefits because, besides being based upon a death, they are based on the <u>helpless</u> <u>condition</u> of the child (such a "child" can be a person of any age.)

* * * * MANY WWI VETS DIDN'T KNOW THEIR INSURANCE COULD MATURE FOR DISABILITY:

Publication in "Newsletter" last month of advice that many WWI vets could stop paying premiums and start drawing benefits under their USGLI insurance policies, if disabled, has resulted in many successful applications for such relief from high premiums and drawing of benefits. . . . Incidentally, the current VA form for applying for this change is form 9-357c. . . . VA has ceased using form 9-579, which was cited here last month as the one to use.

BOOKS ON VETERANS BENEFITS:

American Red Cross has <u>discontinued</u> publishing changes and corrections to its handbook of information concerning <u>servicemen and veterans</u>, will no longer keep such information current. . . "Newsletter" sympathizes. . . Rapid changes justify Red Cross ending attempts to keep up between covers of one volume.

"Newsletter" does not plug <u>any</u> book that wraps up vets benefits in a single volume, although a few such books are excellent... Changes in laws and regulations quickly <u>outmode</u> them... Only recently a Korea vet was advised by a public official (who referred to one of the best books on vets benefits published) that it was too late for him to apply for Korea GI educational benefits... So he didn't apply... But Congress had extended the deadline after book was published... Before the vet found that out the new deadline had passed away.

The better books on vets' benefits are fine as general guides, but no vet should stake his rights on anything less than the best current advice from a competent and alert veterans service officer.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS IN THE AMERICAN LEGION:

Publication of names of life members of The American Legion on these pages has drawn many queries about life memberships. . . . Here are some facts:

There is no <u>national</u> life membership plan... Nationally, membership is <u>annual</u> only... Differences in dues structures of Departments have been obstacles to a Nat'l plan.

Four <u>Departments</u> (Kansas, Maryland, Ohio and Texas) have life membership plans that regulate how life memberships will be provided for, within those

Dep'ts. . . . If any other Dep'ts have such plans, they have not been reported to "Newsletter".

However, any <u>Post</u> in a Department <u>not</u> governed by Dep't life membership rules may give a life membership to a comrade by obligating itself <u>to pay his annual Nat'l</u> and <u>Dep't dues for life.</u>

Such awards are usually a token of the esteem in which the life member is held by his comrades, and they recognize outstanding service to The American Legion. . . . Each Post is the judge of whom it will so honor.

It is customary to give life members a gold (\$50 plus 10% Fed. tax) or silver (\$21 plus 10% Fed. tax) life membership card, engraved with: (a) life member's name, (b) the Post name, (c) date of award and (d) the signatures of the Post Commander and Adjutant. . . . Such cards may be bought on 3 weeks minimum notice, with samples of signatures for engraving, from the Legion's Nat'l Emblem Sales Division, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind.

Gold and silver life membership cards do <u>not</u> constitute payment of annual dues for life. . . . <u>Annual</u> membership cards must still be issued, and Nat'l and Dep't dues must be paid annually, otherwise life member is no life member, nor even a member. . . (Dep'ts with life membership plans require payment of an actuarially computed lump sum to cover lifetime dues).

In July 1955, this magazine began to publish names of all Legionnaires now living who have been given a life membership by their Posts which:

(a) Are reported to the editors over the signature of a proper Post official, and include the year of the award, and

(b) Have not been previously published.
As of July 17, 1957 a total of 2,476 names had been properly reported of which 1,543 had been published in the order received.

VA EMPOWERED TO CONTROL DISCOUNTS ON GI HOME LOANS:

Public Law 85-104, enacted July 12, has empowered the Veterans Administration to fix "reasonable limits" on "charges, fees, and discounts" imposed by lenders in making GI home loans. . . . As most GI loans now made are discounted by the lenders to make up for the low interest rate, VA control may further reduce the traffic in GI home loans, and illustrate more clearly the ineffectiveness of the program to operate successfully under the present unrealistic $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest rate. . . . Korea vets, today, are getting negligible benefit from VA loan guarantees, due to unattractive interest ceiling.

NAVY PERSONS CAN BE MEMORIALIZED BY GIFT TO NEW ACADEMY STADIUM:

The Naval Academy Ass'n is building a brand new Ncvy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium at the U. S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md., with 31,000 seats, to be adorned with memorial plaques and various state flags. . . . Ass'n has raised one million of three million dollars for project. . . . Congress has not appropriated money for stadia at any of the service academies.

Legion Posts or individuals wishing to memorialize anyone who has served in the Navy or Marine Corps may, by a contribution of \$100 toward the construction of the stadium, have a chair in a

memorial section of the stadium inscribed in the memory of the selected person.

Such voluntary contributions should be sent to: Memorial Stadium, Annapolis, Md.. . . Additional information about the proposed stadium, and what can be done with lesser or greater gifts may be had from the same address.

UN MEDAL HAS BEEN STRUCK FOR KOREA VETS:

Among service medals for which those who served in the Korean war theater are eligible is the <u>United Nations Medal</u>, awarded not by the United States but by the United Nations. . . . This medal has been struck and <u>is available</u>. . . . U. S. servicemen who are eligible get it the <u>same way</u> they get U. S. service medals -- through their <u>own branch of service</u>. . . Addresses to which to write, depending on branch of service, were published in June in this "Newsletter."

WHY DIDN'T VA ANSWER MY LETTER?

If you wrote to the Veterans Administration and didn't get a prompt answer, it may be because you sent a "mystery letter" . . . No matter how odd your name may be, VA may have someone else in the 30,000,000 names on file with it with the same name. . . . So if you write VA about a claim or insurance, make sure to give claim number or insurance policy number.

Make sure too that your name and address appear clearly printed . . . VA says 10% of the mail it gets is "mystery mail" whose writer has not clearly identified himself Some of the mystery mail never gets identified, much less answered.

RETIREMENT INCLUDED IN SITUATIONS REINSTATING GI LOAN GUARANTEES:

Vets who use up GI home loan privileges, and then must move for business reasons, may use their loan privilege all over again at new location if VA is relieved of guarantee on former home. . . . Vets who move in connection with retirement fall in same category. . . . In some instances, a job shift requiring vet to move from one area to another of the same community may also qualify for restoration of GI loan entitlement. . . Vet must show that move is needed to avoid substantial increase in time or cost of going to and from new job.

VA ADVISING VETS ON MEANING OF HOSPITAL PRIVILEGE:

The few vets who use VA hospital privileges for non-service care when they could afford their own care usually don't understand exactly what the admission privileges are. . . In the past VA did not make this too clear to them on admission. . . . Today all VA hospitals carefully make clear to each such patient exactly what the conditions of admission are.

Case of John Petrik of Caldwell, Kansas, brought this to VA attention forcefully. . . . Petrik was fined \$2,499 last December under U.S. Civil False Claims Act for getting VA care when he could afford his own. . . . He was a martyr to poor information and the type of harassment AMA is subjecting sick vets to. . . On leaving VA hospital where he got care, Petrik offered to pay his bill, learned then that he couldn't, freely volunteered he could afford it, was prosecuted and fined for applying for admission in the first place. . . . New VA policy should prevent such prosecutions, which American Medical Ass'n is urging Justice Dep't to press.

NEWS of The American Legion

and Veterans' Affairs

AUGUST 1957

Legion Set for First Nat'l Convention in Atlantic City

Here are some facts and figures on the 1957 Nat'l Convention of The American Legion, set for Atlantic City, N. J. in mid-September.

Official convention dates are Sept. 17-18-19 (Tues-Wed-Thurs). These are dates for business meetings of the convention in the huge Atlantic City Convention Hall. Convention business will actually begin Saturday Sept. 14, when convention committees start organizing.

For three days before the official dates most of the colorful events will occur. Memorial exercises are set for Sunday, Sept. 15. The big parade will take place on the boardwalk, starting at 10 a.m. Monday Sept. 16. 40&8 parade Sept. 17.

Both the senior and junior drum and bugle eorps ehampionships finals will take place indoors, for the first time in Legion history. They'll be held in the Convention Hall, big enough to hold a football game plus 12,000 spectators.

Junior drum and bugle eorps finals will be held Sat. Sept. 14 at 7:00 p.m. Senior finals will go on Sunday, Sept. 15 at 7:00 p.m.

Because of limited seats (14,000), admission to these finals will not be included in registration packet. Seats at \$1.00 and \$1.50 (none reserved).

Major Events

In addition to the parade and major eontests, major eonvention events inelude:

Nat'l Commander's dinner to distinguished guests, Sept. 17.

Mammoth ball in Convention Hall, Sept. 17, put on by U. S. Brewers Foundation for all registered Legionnaires (registration packet ticket admits)

Gala Musical Festival in Convention Hall Sept. 16 (registration tieket admits).

Wednesday night TV fights, Convention Hall, Sept. 18 (special rate on registration exchange ticket).

40&8 banquet (tieket only) Sept. 18. Major address to the convention by FBI ehief J. Edgar Hoover.

Amusements

In addition to privileges cited above, \$3.00 registration packet provides ad-

mission to (a) eliminations of drum & bugle corps eontests and all phases of all other contests; (b) special rates or free admissions to the following:

Atlantie City Country Club (guest privileges except green fees); boat trips from Starn's Inlet Pier (sightsceing, fishing); boardwalk bicycle rental; amusements, shows, daneing, etc., at major piers; Hackney's seafood restaurant; Gray Line tours of south Jersey shores; seats at Atlantie City Racetrack.

This is a centralized and pedestrian convention. Scene of practically every event, every office and nearly all living quarters fronts on the boardwalk, within earshot of the Atlantic surf.

Climate

The expected oeean water temperature for convention week is 70°. Average air temperature is 69° for week of Sept. 14-20, with daily maximum of 74° and minimum of 63°. Average rainfall during this week is least of the year, 0.12 inches.

Sports clothes and sunglasses are in order for outdoors. Ties neeessary for most oeean front hotel restaurants. Low heeled shoes are best for women on boardwalk.

Here's how to drive to Atlantic City from major connecting highways (toll roads and toll bridges marked by $^{\circ}$).

From Pennsylvania Turnpike* – At e. end of Penna Tpk* take NJ Tpk* 2 mi. n. to exit 7. . . . Thence s. 34 mi. on US206 to US30. . . Thence e. 27 mi. on US30 to Atlantic City. (Total 63 mi.)

From the South – Just s. of Wilmington, Del., go e. on US40 over Delaware Memorial Bridge* . . . Continue 75 mi, e. on US40 to Atlantic City.

From NY State Thruway* – Leave NY Thruway* at exit 15 near Suffern, N. Y.... Go s. on NY17 (which changes to NJ17) 14 mi. to Garden State Pkwy* . . . Go s. on Garden State Pkwy* 123 mi. to exit 40.... Go e. on US30 7 mi. to Atlantic City. (Total 144 mi.)

From New England and NY City – From New England take appropriate thru routes to NY City. . . . From NY City cross Geo. Washt'n Bridge* to NJ. . . . Go w. on US46 3 mi. to NJ Tpk* 30 mi. to exit 10 (jct. with Garden State Pkwy*) Go s. on Garden State Pkwy* 88 mi. to exit 40. Go e. on US30 7 mi. to Atlantic City. (Total 128 mi. from Geo. Washt'n Bridge.)

OUTSTANDING LEGION PROJECTS: Rhode Island



THE 25,000TH PINT of blood of the outstanding Rhode Island American Legion Blood Bank was donated June 23 by Joseph Stetkiewicz, police chief of Central Falls, as blood bank director Daniel Gorton (second from right) and VA and Legion officials looked on. This year (its 10th) the bank's 5,000 donors supplied one-third of all the blood used by VA hospital and one-fifth of the blood used by all 21 private hospitals in Rhode Island.

VETERANS' BENEFITS:

Here We Go Again

There has been a recent lull in overt efforts to undermine veterans' benefits

That the silence did not mean inactivity became plain on June 27 when Percival Brundage, Director of Bureau of the Budget, sent a lengthy letter to Senator Harry Bird, (Va) Chmn of the Senate Finance Committee.

The Brundage letter opposed, in the name of President Eisenhower, a bill (HR52) to give a cost-of-hving eompensation increase to war-disabled veterans, which had passed the House and was then in the Senate Finance Committee.

The President, said Brundage, has "often expressed" his "determination" that service-disabled veterans should receive "sympathetic consideration by the Government."

The President would "favor action" that would help disabled vets "without disrupting the sound over-all disability compensation structure."

It sounded as if the President were endorsing HR52, which is directly in line with both the Republican and Democratic party platforms for cost-of-living increases in compensation to war disabled vets, as issued during the last Presidential campaign.

But . . . "I am authorized to advise you," Brundage finished, "that enactment of HR52 in its present form would not be in accord with the program of the President."

Brundage intimated in his letter that the President has a special secret program cooking, apparently being developed by top advisors in private talks.

HR52, he advised, would just make trouble for the President's program when it is ready to be unveiled — probably next year.

Bradlevism

Brundage made frequent allusions to the Bradley report as the basis of inner chamber huddles to develop "the President's program."

It is known that a special group in the Veterans Administration has been working on ways to implement the Bradley report, and that it is not answerable to the VA Administrator for its work.

Theme of Bradley report was that vets don't rate special consideration, as their participation in warfare was merely a routine civic duty. The Bradley report recommended reducing Federal veterans' programs until Social Security would be considered ample.

To the eredit of the Senate Finance Committee it ignored the Brundage letter and reported HR52 out favorably on July 18. As these words are being written, the bill awaits the end of the civil rights hassle for the attention of the full Senate.

Other omens of the determination of the administration to adopt the Bradley philosophy are seen in the making of a new rating schedule for veterans' disabilities in the VA.

The rating schedule is the guide for classifying how disabled a veteran is, and provides the basis for fixing the amount of compensation for every vet with a service-connected disability.

A new rating schedule is needed, and the VA is not operating in complete secrecy on it. But a marked trend of the early work on the new schedule is to decrease the ratings, especially for yets now rated 30% or less disabled.

The schedule is supposed to have an objective medical basis. But the trend to knock down the lower ratings accompanies Washington mutterings that "there are so many disabled vets rated 30% or less that a great savings could be made by reducing them." Another Bradleyism. Of course the reason there are so many such vets is that so many fought and were disabled in the wars. AMA Busy

On another front, the American Medical Association has recently been able to report proudly to its members that it has been busier than ever trying to prevent admission of sick veterans to VA hospitals.

It has reported promising audiences (in its view) with the Budget Bureau, the Veterans Administration, the Justice Department and with Col. Olin E. Teague, Chmn of the House Vets Affairs Committee, in its drive to prevent hospitalization of war veterans.

AMA now claims to be chiefly interested in veterans with non-service disabilities who enter VA hospitals on a statement of inability to pay, but who purportedly are covered by health insurance or workmens' compensation.

AMA once said that many vets cheat to get into VA hospitals, but backed away from that when asked by Congress to prove it,

It then said that the VA hospitals are socialism and tried playing that time for a while.

Its new beef about vets with medical insurance sounds righteous enough on the surface. Vets who are adequately covered for the care they need by medical insurance should not enter any VA hospital for non-service care.

But AMA is not making the distinction of "adequately covered". And it demands stern justice. Its boys went to the Justice Department to demand the prosecution of sick vets who go to the VA if they have medical insurance, on

the face of it, whether or not the insurance will cover the care.

In May, AMA men met with VA officials to discuss barring siek vets from VA hospitals, and were told the basis of admissions. Having heard the facts at the source, AMA published a sly "rebuttal" in its journal. The VA isn't required to take in broke, non-service-connected veterans, but it is only authorized to do so, said the journal. So, it added hopefully, it was just a matter of a difference of opinion.

If the VA could merely be persuaded to see eye-to-eye with AMA, it could deny eare to the sick wholesale without any new laws or regulations.

Is AMA only interested in vets who are supposed to have enough insurance to take carc of themselves? Hardly. A class of patients that scarcely exists doesn't merit all that zeal. What then?

Well, there's a bill up to increase the pay of VA doctors — and badly needed. The Legion went into Congressional hearings and spoke up for the idea.

American Medical Association folks were there too, but sat on their hands without a word in support of the bill. Later an AMA bulletin spoke out against increased pay for its members working in VA hospitals.

Effect of AMA policy against more pay for VA doetors would be to deteriorate the quality of VA care throughout — not just for patients supposed to have medical insurance, but all veterans in VA hospitals.

The destruction of the VA hospitals is undoubtedly the AMA's real aim. It opposes better pay for its own members to achieve this end.

Luckily for America, the AMA does not represent the sentiments of the average doctor. Probably the majority of non-service-connected veterans now getting care in Veterans Administration hospitals were sent there by their own doctors.

The growth of Bradleyism within the administration and the continued zeal of the AMA to harass disabled veterans have been carefully noted by Legion officials throughout the country and will undoubtediy command considerable attention at The American Legion National Convention in Atlantic City.

LEGION MARINES:

A Message to Churchill

U. S. Marines Post 1, American Legion, Baltimore, Md., decided a few months back to give a citation to Sir Winston Churchill. Comrade James M. Swartz, armed with the citation and letters from Maryland dignitaries, was instructed to deliver same. However,

the U. S. Embassy in London advised by mail impossible to see Sir W.

Swartz proceeded to London. "Embassy was surprised to see me," he reports. "They felt my trip was futile."

Followed 3½ days of Swartz wrestling with Scotland Yard red tape, refusing to accept refusals from Sir Montague Brown, liaison officer between Sir Winston and the British gov't.

After hundreds of telephone calls "I finally wore down Sir Montague to ask Sir Winston himself," says Swartz.

Sir Winston told Sir Montague: "Tell that man to come see me, if he came all that distance for that purpose.'

Sir Winston was at an estate in southern France.

Swartz flew to Nice, where he phoned Sir Winston's secretary. She advised that Sir Winston was at that moment with Mr. Onassis on his yacht but would expect Swartz for tea at the estate.

Swartz drove to Roqueboune-Cap Martin "bearing suitable gifts," passed through French and Scotland Yard guards, was escorted into the mansion, ushered into a huge room and met Sir Winston, sitting by the fireplace puffing on a huge u-know-what.

Churchill's daughter, Mrs. Beauchamp, took charge of the ceremony. Lady Churchill then read the citation. Suddenly she stopped, Swartz reports. "Stop blowing that horrible smoke in my face, Winston!" she said.

Apparently he did, When she had finished, Sir Winston "rose from his chair, and, back to the fireplace, said: 'I hope you will convey, to the people who sent you, my gratitude and respect, and may I say that your courtesy and your compliment goes far beyond the limits which I can claim."

Says Swartz: "Tea was served to the ladies on a gold service, and whiskey to the men. The conversation was pleasant and spirited. My visit lasted one hour and a half. From my conversation they concluded that our U. S. Marines American Legion Post 1, Baltimore, was a huge and influential organization."

THE LEGION AT WORK:

An Ounce of Prevention

One of a series of sketches of littleknown daily activities of The American Legion.

Something new was added to American Legion child welfare work in 1954.

For more than 30 years, Legionnaires and Auxiliares had poured dollars by the carload (over \$140 million to date) and manhours untold into softening the seamy side of life of unfortunate American children.

Essentially, the Legion's traditional Child Welfare program was, and is, a program of help to children in dire need of relief from the many webs of social, economic or physical ills which can and do engulf them.

No milk in the house? The breadwinner sick, dead or in jail? Medical care or a convalescence more costly than the parents could afford?

Direct Legion aid was given. Legion weight was thrown behind bills to create better state and county welfare agencies, hospitals, etc.

By and large, before 1954, the Legion was not in the steady business of preventing children from becoming welfare cases; nor were Legion leaders certain that the Legion was technically qualified to operate in this complex field.

Yet, from time to time, both the national organization and local Legion units had found ways to back up preventive work. Such expressions were found in a \$50,000 Legion gift to the American Heart Association in 1948 to fight rheumatic fever in ehildren; in highly organized Legion support on the Post and state level of March of Dimes and Heart Association annual fund drives and similar activities.

These sporadic Legion adventures into specific preventive measures culminated in the proposal of Dr. Garland Murphy, WW2 vet of Post 10, El Dorado, Ark., that the Legion establish a foundation for the express purpose of helping worthy and qualified groups and societies dedicated to the prevention of the manifold tragedies of child-

Dr. Murphy lent weight to his suggestion by offering to make the initial gift to endow such a foundation; namely, oil and mineral rights to certain holdings of his own in the Williston oil basin of North Dakota, and in Montana; and stock in uranium holdings in New Mexico

Result was the incorporation, in July of 1954, of The American Legion Child Welfare Foundation, to "finance in whole or in part, research, demonstrations or other special projects which will benefit children and vouth."

Still a baby today, the young Foundation is well embarked on its career, governed by a board of directors of nine who are appointed by the Nat'l Executive Committee of The American Legion.

To date it has received, entirely through gifts, a sum in excess of \$122,-000. It has made grants of \$51,050. It has spent for expenses in three years \$449.84. And it currently has a waiting list of projects for consideration of the board at its next annual meeting.

Most numerous gifts to the Foundation today are many memorial contributions from American Legion Posts and Auxiliary Units made on the occasion of the death of a member, to memorialize him in a good cause. Occasional large gifts from various persons who know the Legion work swell the fund.

Six projects have received grants to date.

First was a proposal from the Delinquency Control Institute of the University of Southern California, which runs a 12-week course for specialized training in juvenile police and court work.

Policemen and juvenile court officials throughout the country can earn scholarships to the DCI, but many found trouble covering travel and living expenses while there.

The Legion Child Welfare Foundation granted \$3,750 toward such expenses, at \$250 an officer. Assistance under this grant - now exhausted - en-

AMONG THE NEW DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS FOR 1957-58

ARIZONA



R. A. WATKINS, JR.

FLORIDA



R. ELMO HOOD Post 8 Winter Haven

N. CAROLINA



WM. D. ROBBINS Burgaw

N. DAKOTA



EARNEST SCHMIT Post 5 Beach

PANAMA



NICKOLAI L. OLSON Post 3

S. CAROLINA



W. C. PLOWDEN, JR.

abled 15 police and juvenile eourt offieers from 13 states to bring the benefit of this advanced training back to the police forces of their communities where, as police chief William Proctz, of St. Paul, Minn., said of the training received by Lt. John H. Roberts, "It will be noted and felt for years to come for youngsters of our area."

Seeond was a grant of \$16,000 to the Nat'l Ass'n for Retarded Children, an organization with a big and difficult job and limited finances. Purpose: to put a qualified man on the road for a year to counsel teachers and parents on the most advanced methods of training retarded children.

The remarkable job done by the remarkable man selected, Dr. I. Ignaey Goldberg, was worth more than the investment, and has attracted additional funds and interest from other sources to the problems of retarded children.

Third was a \$4,000 grant to the Nat'l Society for the Prevention of Blindness, to produce a film for the teachers, parents and supervisors of partially-sighted children to help them preserve the remaining sight of such children. The film is still under production.

Fourth was a \$3,500 grant to the Nat'l Ass'n for Mental Health for a public education project dealing with the mental health of teenagers — also still in preparation.

Fifth was a \$13,800 grant to the Council on Social Work Education, which underwrote the expenses of a special training conference at Rutgers University last April. Purpose: to provide better training for the staffs of juvenile correction institutions all over the country. In attendance were persons responsible for staff training in 24 state juvenile correction schools,

Sixth was a \$10,000 grant to the American Social Hygiene Association. Purpose: to help finance a major study of the conditions responsible for an increase in venereal disease among teenagers. The Legion grant was useful in attracting to the study additional needed funds from other sources.

Still an infant in years and size among major foundations, The American Legion Child Welfare Foundation has already made a niche for itself in its field, and is a new and growing chapter in the continuing chroniele of The American Legion at work.

EXTENSION INSTITUTE: School for Leaders

Enrollments are now being accepted for the 12th term of The American Legion Extension Institute, a correspondence course of study about the Legion its history, its structure, its achievements in six lessons.

All American Legionnaires are eligible to take this course; approximately 40,000 have done so; and any Legionnaire who wants to learn more about the Legion should do so.

Tuition fees for this eorrespondence

COMING SOON



Watch for this.

eourse for Legion leaders — and the eourse does fit its graduates for position of leadership in the Legion — are: For 1 to 4 students in one order—\$6 each; 5 to 9 in one order—\$3 each; ten or more—\$2 each. Orders payable to Nat'l Treasurer, American Legion and sent to American Legion Extension Institute, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. Applications close Dec. 15.

DISASTERS:

Flood.Wind&TheLegion

Capping a turbulent spring of U. S. tornadoes and heavy rains, summer brought major disasters to Fargo, N. Dak. and the Louisiana-Texas Gulf Coast.

The American Legion again gave immediate assistance in both disasters.

Legionnaires and Auxiliares of Post 2, Fargo, N. Dak., mobilized promptly as more than 1,000 of them pitched in to sueeor victims of the tornado that, on June 20, displaced 2,000 persons from 1,364 damaged or ruined dwellings.

The Louisiana hurricane catastrophe so completely destroyed the coastal area around Cameron that it will take years to rehabilitate the populaee. Major Legion project there is to build a \$150,-000 rehabilitation hospital, which the Dep't of Louisiana has undertaken.

In July, the Nat'l Legion contributed \$20,000 toward the building. Early gifts also came from the Dep't of Arkansas and from Legion Posts in Detroit. Louisiana American Legion Disaster Fund, 720 Union St., New Orleans 12, La., is accepting additional gifts.

Meanwhile, the Legion's nat'l Emergeney Relief Fund has been so heavily drawn upon by 1957's erop of ealamities that Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel has ealled for replenishment. Contributions may be sent to Emergeney Relief Fund, American Legion, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIEFLY NOTED:

- ▶ GI home loan figures for June bear out Legion mid-winter warnings that program would die if not eorreeted. Loan requests were lowest for any June since WW2. So were appraisal requests. Housing starts were lowest since June, 1951.
- Post Mortem Club (a Legion luneheon club in Washington, D.C.) has given \$100 to American Legion Endowment Fund in memory of the late Lem Bolles, 1st Nat'l Adjt of the Legion, who died in July. Mrs. Edith B. Wilson, widow of Pres. Woodrow Wilson, also gave to the fund in Bolles' memory.
- ▶ Army is starting a 10-year switchover from feet and yards to the metric system in all its firing measurements.
- ▶ The first \$25 he gets from a new Yankee baseball contract will go to the Legion Junior Baseball program in Aberdeen, S. Dak., says young Roger Hackett. He eredits his pro success to Legion play and coaching in Aberdeen.
- ▶ Legion Public Relations Division, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind., wants all the local clippings on 1957 Boys Nation it can get, It's studying the eoverage.
- ▶ Legion's Nat'l Membership & Post Aetivities Division has devised a "Here's Howitzer" elub, with eertificate, for Legionnaires who sign up 12 or more members. Dope on this new badge of distinction is in new 1958 nat'l membership booklet.
- ▶ American Legion Dep't of Connectieut issues a weekly Legion news review that is used in whole or part by 67 broadcasting and newspaper outlets. Dep'ts of Washington and Alaska do likewise.

- ▶ Taking part in dedication of the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Mo., were Legion officials of exPres. Truman's Post (#21) and District (5th), as well as the 5th District Legion Color Guard and Kansas City Legion band.
- ▶ The seventh annual "Know Your America Week" will be observed Nov. 24-30 this year. Sponsored by the All-American Conference to Combat Communism (of which the Legion is a member body), the observance emphasizes basic American principles.

For information about the program, write to: All-American Conference To Combat Communism, 917–15th St. N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

- ▶ Chamber of Commerce, Kewance, Ill., has just raised \$7,600 in a public fund drive to procure new uniforms for the Black Knights, drum and bugle corps of Post 31, Kewanee. Corps ranked third in nation last year. Chamber fund drive went \$2,600 over goal of \$5,000.
- ▶ Auxiliary Unit 11, Glendale, Ariz., recently sponsored a demonstration of the respectful disposal of old American

flags before 1,000 school children. Program was arranged by Americanism Chmn Mrs. Karlton Pidgeon.

- ▶ Dr. James Clifton Cheatham, of Wolfe City, Tex., who died recently at the age of 80, was so highly respected by his friends and acquaintances that, among other things, he had served 17 years as Commander of American Legion Post 16 in Wolfe City.
- ▶ Robert E. Gates, newly elected Dep't Cmdr of Indiana, is the son of former Ind. Gov. Ralph Gates who was Dep't Cmdr in 1931-32.
- ▶ The Korean GI Bill has provided training for more than 1,800,000 vets, a VA survey reported in mid-July.
- ▶ Nat'l Chaplain Father Bernard W. Gerdon was awarded a distinguished service citation by the 39th Convention of the Dep't of Rhode Island.
- ▶ The 12th annual American Legion Boys Nation took place July 19-26 at College Park, Md. Ninety-six boys all of them high school juniors selected from Legion Boys States in 46 States, the District of Columbia, and Panama,

- C.Z. took part in the government and citizenship training program. During the week-long school they visited Gov't buildings, were greeted by the Nat'l Commander, met Gov't officials, ran their own model government, and chose 17-year-old Thomas Peake, of Norton, Va., as their president.
- Nat'l Cmdr Dan Daniel underwent surgery in his hometown, Danville, Va., on July 29. In early Aug. his doctor described the Commander's condition as "fine."
- Nine more Dep'ts had exceeded their 1957 membership quotas by July 10, and had thereby raised to 21 the number of quota-breaking Dep'ts for this year. The nine are, in order: R. I., N. Mex., Mexico, Ind., Ala., N.H., Ill., Md., and Conn.
- ▶ Dep't of Idaho won the John R. Quinn Trophy for 1957 by enrolling a higher percentage of its previous four-year average membership as of June 15 than any other Dep't.
- ► A membership publicity packet is available to Post Publicity Officers and (Continued on next page)

DOUBLE DUTY REMINGTON RIFLES

give you varmint-rifle accuracy...get bigger game, too!

Take your choice of autoloading, slide- or bolt-action, these Remington rifles in new long-range 244 Remington caliber give you accuracy out to the limits of human sighting and holding ability. In the 75 grain bullet you get the super-precision you need for varmints.

And you can use the *same* rifle in the fall with the 90 grain Pointed Soft Point bullet for deer, antelope and other game. See the new *double-duty* Remington rifles in 244 Remington caliber now!



BRIEFLY NOTED

(Continued)

editors of Legion publications. Send requests to: Membership and Post Activities Section, The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

▶ Dep't Cmdrs of South Dakota and North Dakota won the Nat'l Commander's 1957 membership contest (by recording the greatest percentages of their Posts with 1957 membership on June 15 greater than their total 1956 enrollments). They will receive free trips to Europe on the Legion's Pilgrimage for Peace following the Nat'l Convention.

Departments of N.J., Alaska, Del., S. Dak., and Tenn. led their regions in having most Posts with 1957 membership on June 15 greater than their total 1956 membership, and thereby won the right to pick one of their members to receive a free trip to the Nat'l Convention, in another phase of the Nat'l Commander's membership contest.

- ▶ Anthony J. Volpe, Cmdr of Post 137, Ocean City, N.J., spearheaded a drive among Cape May County, N.J., residents to secure money and materials to provide a chapel for the 770th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron at Palermo Air Force Station, N.J.
- ▶ Preparations are underway for the 1957 Employer of the Year program of The American Legion. Program, which provides for awards to the employer who has done the outstanding job in employing physically handicapped veterans, is sponsored by The American Legion Eeonomic Commission.

Citations will be issued during Nat'l Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, which will take place Oct. 7-13 this year. Awards are made to the winning firms on the recommendation of

each Dep't of the Legion.

Nominations by Dep'ts should be sent to the Nat'l Employment Committee, The American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington 6, D. C., not later than Sept. 9. They should be accompanied by a brief summary of the employment record of the selected employer.

▶ American Education Week will be observed from Nov. 10 through Nov. 16 this year, and The American Legion will—as it has for the 36 previous consecutive years-be a leader in the observance. Other national sponsors of the special "week" are the Nat'l Education Ass'n, Nat'l Congress of Parents and Teachers, and the U.S. Office of Education.

Theme of this year's observance is

"An educated people moves freedom forward.'

Americanism Div. has mailed to Dep't Hq copies of a brochure filled with suggestions for proper observance of the event. Brochures will be put in hands of Posts before the school term opens in Sept.

▶ The Washington Redskins, professional football team in the Nation's Capital, will salute the veterans of America with special ceremonies at a game with the Baltimore Colts on Nov. 10, the day before Veterans Day.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS:

The citation of an individual Legionnaire to Life membership in his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life memberships that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States.

Edward R. Durrah (1955) and Frank Konwin-ski (1956), Post 1, Hamilton, Bermuda. Albert Joseph Mehn (1957), Post 48, Oxnard, Calif.

George W, Reed (1946) and Dr. Henry G. Watters and Fred W. Flodherg (both 1948) and Antone Lema (1953), Post 121, Watsonville, Calif. Tom Rooney (1957), Post 319, Los Angeles,

William J. Galhraith (1948) and Nerses A. Kasargian (1950), Post 336, Los Angeles, Calif. Dr. F. H. McCabe and Lile E. Bevington (both 1957), Post 10, Boulder, Colo. Rev. Roger B. T. Anderson (1957), Post 1, Wetselsway

Rev. Roger B. T. Anderson (1957), Post 1, Waterbury, Conn. Rohert C. Vance (1957), Post 6, New Britain,

Conn.
Frank H. Cull (1952) and Rudolph Shapira and H. S. Mann (both 1956), Post 268, Chicago, Ill. R. H. Poland (1955), Post 733, Rossville, Ill. Ernest C. Pate (1951), Post 776, Catlin, Ill. A. R. Isenogle (1956) and Ralph G. Bixler (1957), Post 121, Washington, Ind.
John Hackert (1955), Post 89, Pella, 1owa William C. Palmer (1950), Post 168, Knoxville, lowa.

David Franks (1955) and Carl A. Mitzlaff (1956), ost 15, Lousiville, Ky.

Clinton D. Wallace (1957), Post 17, Portland.

Rohert M. D'Unger and Sidney B. Meserve and William J. McKcever and John J. Sullivan (all 1957), Post 39, Arlington, Mass. Joseph E. Gately (1957), Post 76, Jamaica Plain,

Ma Roherl F. Murphy (1957), Post 97, Winchester,

Daniel J. Doherty (1938) and George W. Finn (1951), Post 101, Woburn, Mass, Alphonse J. Bontin (1947), Post 126, Fall River,

Charles A. Hagman (1951) and George A. Pierce

Charles A. Hagman (1951) and George A. Pierce (1957), Post 146, Winthrop, Mass. F. Earle Wilder (1951), Post 189, Sterling, Mass. Clifford C. Hnhbard (1951) and Donald Tucker, Jr. and Charles P. Crowd (both 1956), Post 198, Mansfield, Mass. Louis Dranetz (1956) and Anthony George (1957), Post 206, Hyannis, Mass. Eurico Ercole and Dr. Walter T. Parker (both 1925) and George Carruthers and James L. Chapman (both 1928), Post 57, Owosso, Mich. Dr. R. R. Goldstone (1948), Post 218, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. R. R. Goldstone (1956), and Ernest W. Reinke (1954) and Leland H. Curtis (1955), Post 253, Royal Oak, Mich.
Fortner C. Anderson (1957), Post 500, Minneapolis, Minn.
Arnold F. Nease (1957), Post 142, Marshfield,

Walter Creely and Sam Sullender and Albert Cochran (all 1953), Post 338, Overland, Mo. Charles S. Hammond (1957), Post 70, Nutley,

H. Ogden Rogers and Rohert S. Higginhotham and Charles J. Kuglen and Louis J. Micr, Jr., (all 1936), Post 109, Rutherford, N. J. Ralph J. Caneva (1957), Post 153, Park Ridge, N. J.

William Brunson and Garrett Lee (both 1957), Post 247, Passaic, N. J. William J. Longuet (1952), Post 101, Westbury,

James J. Lantelme (1957), Post 118, Woodhaven,

Clarence F. Morse (1949) and Joseph W. Conley and Leon Rothschild (both 1950), Post 221, Ithaca, N. Y.

George Rehkamp, Sr. (1954) and George Dess (1956), Post 246, Baldwin, N. Y. George Lawson (1946), Post 248, Middleburg,

N. Y.
Mark Ezard and Howard Simpson and A. J.
Barton (all 1957), Post 255, Caledonia, N. Y.
Byron K. Hall and A. Sawyer Jones and James
E. Kohler and Fred J. Lewis (all 1957), Post 660,
Dundee, N. Y.
Lonis J. Naftalison (1957), Post 1141, New
York, N. Y.
Harry G. Johnson (1957), Post 3, Fayetteville,
N. C.

Harry G. Johnson (1957), Post 3, Fayetteville, N. C.
John W. Gladden and Arthur Clyde Sauders (both 1957), Post 155, Kings Mountain, N. C.
Stener Hillerud (1954) and Barney H. Salvey (1956), Post 155, Granville, N. Dak.
Alec Faulkner (1952) and Otto Koenig (1953) and Alfred Jarvis (1954) and Joe W. Lynn and Walter C. Deppe (both 1956), Post 1, Tulsa, Okla.
David Wenner (1947) and Jack Pannell and Earl E. Simmons (both 1953) and Addison Walker (1954), Post 148, Sulphur, Okla.
Joseph Ryan (1941) and Harry K. Stinger and Tony Murphy (both 1943) and Gus VanRoden (1945), Post 20, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leonard A. Delph and C. Herbert Hoffman and J. Allen Kaiser and Harry Kotz (all 1948), Post 67, Pottsville, Pa.

Pottsville, Pa. Dr. Ralph B. McCord (1928), Post 105, North

67, Pottsvine, 1 a., Dr. Ralph B. McCord (1928), Post 105, North East, Pa. Harold J. Lee (1951), Post 138, Smethport, Pa. J. Raymond Breen (1957), Post 156, Pittsburgh,

J. Raymond Breen (1957), Post 156, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Stanley Norherczuk and Frederick J. Simmons (both 1957), Post 332, Philadelphia, Pa.
Curtis W. Sechrist (1946) and Harold D. Moody (1949) and Park P. Roehnek (1956), Post 403, Glen Rock, Pa.
Gene Sherry and Walter C. Gloekler and Alhert J. Clarke and Howard F. Hick (all 1954), Post 538, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Roy W. Painter (1957), Post 553, Elizabeth, Pa. James P. Stull (1953) and Charles Layman and Tony Pryor (both 1956), Post 744, Marianna, Pa. Benjamin Olewine III (1950) and John E. Dougherty (1951) and Kenneth Ueherroth (1952) and Anthony P. Mazza (1953), Post 1001, Harrisburg, Pa.
Ernest Carpenter and Ernest Spencer and Theodore Barretle (all 1957), Post 2, West Warwick, R. 1.

Israel Medoff (1949) and Joseph L. Reith (1952) and Frank E. Perry (1954), Post 3, Woonsocket,

Judge Ashton H. Williams (1957), Post 73, Lake Rohert E. Mchaffey, Jr. (1950), Post 191, Breck-

enridge, Tex.

Gustavous 1. Nowell (1957). Post 76, Barton, Vt.
William A. Roberts (1947), Post 22, Chehalis,

Post Commanders or Adjutants are asked to report life membership awards to "Life Memberships," The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York 19, N. Y. Date of award is requested in all cases.

ENGINES.

Cabooses نتج

Legionnaires in Lorman, Miss., are engines.

By last July 1st, every member of Bear-Holliday Post 149 in Lorman had paid his 1958 dues. Such prompt payment permits the Post to get on to other things without sapping its energies tracking down unpaid dues. It may help explain why the Post's letterhead carrics 13 citations that Post 149 has received for outstanding activities.

Prompt ducs payment also assures each member that there will be no break in his magazine subscription which, under Audit Bureau of Circulation rules, must be interrupted where there is delay

in receipt of the subscription renewal.

July is really on the safe side for getting a Post off to a good start on 100% renewals of annual dues. Normal dues-paying time is October. A member is generally considered an engine in The American Legion if he attends to his dues payment during the fall months. Nearly two million do, and they are the engines.

About 750,000 members drag on into January, February, March, April — and later.

They are the cabooses, exercising their right to be the last car on the train.

It is their right, but it is not good for the Legion. Billing, rebilling, juggling finances, tracking down delinquents and near delinquents, closing out then later reopening magazine subscriptions are among the useless embarrassments and hardships imposed on their comrades and the Legion by delayed dues renewal. Nobody has yet cited any advantages to being a caboose.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS:

REV. JOSEPH MACCARROLL, Past Nat'l Chaplain of The American Legion (1955-56), appointed public relations ass't to the president of Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N.J.

CHARLES N. COLLATOS, American Legion Nat'l Executive Committeeman

from Massachusetts, appointed State veterans service commissioner.

HOLLIS HULL, Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman from Oregon, appointed ass't director of The American Legion Public Relations Div.

JAMES S. WHITFIELD, Past Dep't Adj't of Missouri (1953-55), appointed general manager of The American Legion Emblem Sales Div.

ROBERT L. JARNAGIN, chinn of the VA Board of Veterans Appeals, retired. He was succeeded by JAMES W. STANCIL, of Post 71, Clayton, N.C.

Died:

HERVE J. L'HEUREUX, U.S. Consul General at Montreal, Canada, since 1955, and a member of Post 43, Manchester, N..H.; after a long illness; in Washington, D.C.

RUSSELL R. RHODES, Past Dep't Cmdr of Indiana (1937-38); of a heart attack; at his home in Peru, Ind.

IRA E. LYON, Past Dep't Cmdr of Indiana (1954-55); in Greenfield, Ind. BARAK T. MATTINGLY, member of The American Legion Aeronautics Committee; suddenly; in St. Louis, Mo.

MARION A. SIIAW, Past Dep't Cmdr of Nebraska (1943-44); in Corpus Christi, Tex.

KENAZ HUFFMAN, Past Dep't Cmdr of Colorado (1929-30); in Denver.

KENNETH ROBERTS, noted author and

a member the 1946 Legion Historical Advisory Commission; at his home in Kennebunkport, Maine.

MRS. RUTH HARRIET MATHEBAT, Past Nat'l President of the American Legion Auxiliary (1942-43); in Alameda, Calif.

RECENT POST DOINGS:

■ Post 37, Michigan City, Ind., gave an American flag (for the hall used by various unions) to Local 290, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. Post had previously given same union a large copy of the pledge of allegiance to the flag.

¶ ON JUNE 30 Post 1, Denver, Colo., perennial runner-up to Post 1, Omaha, Nebr., for Legion membership honors, was well ahead of the Omaha Post. On that date Post 1, Denver, had 9,875 members; Post 1, Omaha, had 7,463. Also on June 30 a total of 44 Legion Posts had enrolled more than 2,000 members each.

POST 276, Englewood, Fla., has raised the first \$4,000 toward construction of a new Post home.

¶ MEMBERS of Post 1, Tokyo, Japan are particularly proud of their Child Welfare Chmn, Mrs. Ethel M. Hetrick. She shipped so much stuff into Japan for kids in orphanages and hospitals (3,000 packages since 1947) that the Army once investigated her for possible

(Continued on next page)

How to get BETTER PICTURES

with ANY CAMERA ... ANY TIME

For color or black-and-white . . . indoors or out . . . majestic scenics or cozy little family scenes . . . use <u>Ansco</u> films. They make any camera a better camera!

Anscochrome is three times more sensitive to color than traditional color films. That's why it's three times surer to give you better pictures. It makes even a simple *snapshot* camera a fine color camera!

Ansco All-Weather Pan is the black-and-white film that's *guaranteed*. It gives you pictures that completely satisfy you every time...or you get a new roll of film absolutely *free!*

See convention pictures taken on Super Anscochrome color film in November AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE.

Anscochrome color film

shoot with Ansco —and be sure!

Ansco, A Division of General Aniline & Film Corp., Binghamton, N. Y.

RECENT POST DOINGS

(Continued)

operations in black market activities. POST 23, Milwaukee, Wis., gave its annual Americanism award this year to Vice President Richard M. Nixon for his "many contributions to Americanism.'

¶ POST 29, Miami, Fla., has indoctrinated an average of 1,450 new citizens a year for the last six years, in a naturalization training program which U. S. District Court Judges J. W. Holland and E. C. Choate recently called "outstanding in America."

T DELAWARE POSTS 8 and 5, at Georgetown and Rehoboth Beach, have increased their membership for 11 and 7 years running, respectively.

 ■ AT THE REQUEST of the county superintendent of schools, Post 22, St. Anthony, Idaho, sponsors youth activities which since last Oct. have included: A party for 155 kids; weekly classes in boxing, wrestling, and tumbling, as well as dancing for 136 youths; fencing instruction for 12 boys and girls; a baseball program for 60 boys and a softball program for girls.

¶ POST 830, Ransomville, N.Y., has an all-brother color guard, made up of John, Joe, Paul, Henry, and Richard Figura. Sixth brother, Bruno, is Niagara County

Legion Commander.

doubled its membership this year, increasing from 102 to 212 members.

■ POST 370, Elk Creek, Nebr., sponsored the 3-shot community polio vaccination program for that town, which was recently completed.

THE AMBULANCE COIDS of Post 388. Olney, Pa., did stand-by duty at the 4th Nat'l Boy Scout Jamboree at Valley Forge, July 12-18.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Space does not permit notices to contact persons for any purpose except to assist in establishing a claim for a veteran or his dependents. Statement to that effect should accompany notice.

Send notices to: Comrades in Distress, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

Army
4th Div. 20th FA Bn, Btry A-Need help on claim from anyone who served with me in Europe in 1944, especially: Capt McGhee (btry commander); Bruce Hodges (chief of section); Pfcs William A. Martin, McCarthy, and Robert Smith; Cpl Harold O. Hunt; S/Sgt Roberson; Sgt Harris. Write me, Henry E. Thomas, 1882 Fleming St., Pomona, Calif. 42nd Div, 166th Inf, Co K-On Nov. 11, 1918, 1 was injured in an explosion; my hands and face were badly burned. Now need to contact anyone who remembers my injury. Especially need to locate the man who took my picture on Nov. 15, 1918, at Base Hospital 15 near Masey, France; I was in Ward 7 of this hospital from Nov. 15 until Dec. 21, 1918. I was in a field hospital before being moved to Base

Hosp 15. Write me, (former Pfc) Clyde Compton, 719 E. Broun St., Seymour, Ind. Claim pending.

89th Div, 354th Inf-Need to locate 1st Sgt Orville L. Hackerson (of Ill.), with whom I served at Camp Carson. Colo., in 1942-43. Write me, Clarence C. Shelton, Domiciliary Bldg. #38, Sec. A., U. S. VA Center, Temple, Tex. Claim pending.

128th Inf. Co K (WWI)-Need to locate Elmer Meyer, Elmer Wilson, and Salem Buxton—all of Spooner, Wis. Write me, Ira J. Cherry, 1106 E. Dover Court, Davenport, Iowa. Claim pending.

all of Spoolief, Wis. Wite hie, Ha J. Chen, 1106 E. Dover Court, Davenport, Iowa. Claim pending.

191st FA Bn, Service Btry—In Mar. 1942 medics of the 191st FA Bn treated callouses on the bottoms of my feet. Now need to locate anyone who remembers me. One of my NCO's was Cpl Alton J. Mangruie (of Shelbyville, Tenn.) My nickname was "Frog"; I entered the service from Salad, Ark. At the time I was treated I was in the East Garrison at Camp Roberts, Calif. Write me, John L. Taylor, 704 Case & 23rd St., Batesville, Ark. 378th Inf—While serving with an ammunition and pioneer platoon in this outfit I was injured in a land mine explosion in the Calif. desert on Nov. 9, 1943. I was hospitalized for seven and a half months. Immediately after the explosion I was in a field hospital; then I was in the 22nd Gen Hosp, Torney Gen Hosp, and Clinton Gen Hosp. Need to contact anyone who remembers me, especially men who served with me at the time of the explosion and 2nd Lt Joyer, a nurse who was on my case. Write me, Robert W. Clark, Sr., 1719 W. 10th St., Muncie, Ind. Claim pending.

Camp Callan, Calif.—Need to locate Capt Wolfe who commanded the antiaircraft school battalion I was in at Camp Callan. I arrived at Camp Callan on July 20, 1942. Write me, Robert W. Clark, Sr., 1719 who called the Calif.—Need to locate Capt Wolfe who commanded the antiaircraft school battalion I was in at Camp Callan. I arrived at Camp Callan on July 20, 1942. Write me, Robert W. Clark, Sr.

C Det, Hq Co, China Service Command—While stationed in Shanghai, China, from Jan. to June 1946, I had difficulty with my eyes. I suffered hemorrhages of the eyes which later caused the loss of sight in my left eye. Now the right eye is affected the same way. I was sent to the 172nd Gen Hosp by Maj Orr. Living quarters for the WAC Det were at 31 Rue Retard. Need to hear from anyone who remembers me, especially from: Dr. Brown; Nettle Radosevic (now Mrs. Melvin A. Mode; her home was in Canton, Ohio, but she moved to Rhinelander, Wis.); Geraldine McGuire, Texas (had worked for State Dept in Germany); Eleanor Cihak (Ohio);

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS JUNE 30, 1957 ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit\$ 434,987.21
Receivables
Inventories
Invested Funds
Trust Funds:
Overseas Graves Decoration
Trust Fund\$ 268,330.52
Employees Retirement
Trust Fund 2,239,044.44 2,507,374.96
Real Estate' 804,990.15
Furniture and Fixtures,
less Depreciation 230,479.53
Deferred Charges 125,562.14
\$6,137,642.75

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities\$	321,466,24
Funds restricted as to use	23.054.32
Deferred Income 1	.031.499.35
Trust Funds:	
Overses Charles Describe	

Overseas Graves Decoration
Trust Fund 268,330.52
Employees Retirement
Trust Fund 2.239,044.44 2,507,375.96

Reserve for Child Welfare 13,839,42 \$1,534,067,77 Unrestricted

720,180.11 2,254,247.88 \$6,137,642.75 Alice Faye (N. Y.); Alice Givorkian (from Pasadena, Calif., now married). I was T/3 Eleanor Lee. Write me, Eleanor Lee Ozog, 7118, Boyer Street, Philadelphia 18, Pa. Claim pending.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Send notices to: Outfit Reunions, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

All Services

Natl Organization of World War Nurses — (Sept.) Ethel M. Redfield, 14 Country Club Drive, Northfield, N.J.

Army

Ist Sig Bn — (Sept.) George Hands, Jr., 12034
Bramel, Detroit, Mich.

3rd Pioneer Inf (WWI) — (Sept.) R. F. Palmquist,
4733 Columbus Ave., Minneapolis 7, Minn.

15th Ranger Co (Abn) — (Sept.) Cliff Traxler,
Natl. Guard Armory, St. Paul 2, Minn.

35th Div — (Sept.) Mahlon S. Weed, P.O. Box
1001, Kansas City, Kans.

70th Engr LP Co — (Oct.) Edward J. Soper, 124
Bryan Ave., Staten Island 14, N.Y.

101st AAA Bn—(Sept). Ernst Skalla, P.O. Box
45, Albany, Ga.

70th Engr LP Co — (Oct.) Edward J. Soper, 124
Bryan Ave., Staten Island 14, N.Y.
101st AAA Bn—(Sept). Ernst Skalla, P.O. Box
45, Albany, Ga.
114th Field Sig Bn (WW1) — (Oct.) W. F. Worrell,
Box 154, Ruston, La.
115th Inf, 1st Bn, Hq Co (WW2) — (Sept.) Philip
L. Russ, McDaniel, Md.
117th Ammunition Train — (Oct.) Calvin H. Lambert, Citizens Bank Bldg., Emporia, Kans.
134th MG Bn, Co B (WW1)—(Sept.) H. G. Weals,
Mingo Junction, Ohio.
137th Inf, Co B — (Sept.) Floyd A. McGehe,
Holton, Kans.
137th Inf, Co K (WW1) — (Sept.) George G.
Meeske, 506 Maple St., Coffeyville, Kans.
139th Inf, Co L (WW1) — (Oct.) Don Blackburn, 2987 Norwood St., Colmbus 24, Ohio.
150th FA, 2nd Bn; 208th FA; 989th FA—(Sept.)
Max Barefoot, 810 W. Gilbert St., Muncie, Ind.
157th Inf, Co G — Vernon Reyer, c/o Post Office,
Longmont, Colo.
164th Inf, Co M — (Oct.) Donald Robinson, 418 Griffin
St., Bismarck, N. Dak.
168th Inf, Co M — (Oct.) Vernon Mainquist, Red
Oaks, Iowa.
203rd CA(AA) (WW2) — (Sept.) O. C. Hayward,
P.O. Box 706, Webb City, Mo.
209th CA(AA), Btry D — (Sept.) Edward J. Robena, 56 Salina St., Rochester 11, N.Y.
309th Ammunition Train (WW1) — (Sept.) H. W.
Stearley, 524 E. Mechanic St., Brazil, Ind.
316th Inf (WW1) — (Sept.) Ray Cullen, P.O.
Box 1303, Philadelphia 5, Pa.
319th Engrs (WW1) — (Oct.) Uritis W. Otwell
Box 246, Palo Alto, Calif.
236th FA, Btry B (WW1) — (Sept.) Chester Brown,
Box 112, Cynthiana, Ky.
330th FA (WW1) — (Oct.) William Bauder, 390
Ashlind, Detroit 15, Mich.
605th TD Bn — (Sept.) Jess Dixon, Hartford,
Mich.
625th Engr (L) Equipment Co — (Sept.) William
R. Warner, Box 23-A, R. D. 3, Jerseyville, Ill.

Mich.
625th Engr (L) Equipment Co — (Sept.) William R. Warner, Box 23-A, R. D. 3, Jerseyville, Ill. Los Angeles MP Organization — (Oct.) C. Glen Lewis, 4809 Chicago St., Omaha, Nebr.
Fort Hayes, Columhus, Ohio, Med Corps (1917-19) — (Oct.) Hugh C. Hancock, 68 Chase Ave., Columbus 14, Ohio.

Navy

NGVY
33rd Seabees — (Sept.) Wesley B. Bustard, 1002
E. Heather Road, Oreland, Pa.
North Sea Mine Force — (Oct.) J. J. Kammer, 54
Walnut Ave., Floral Park, N.Y.
Seabees (All Construction Battalions) — (Sept.)
Seabee Reunion, Construction Battalion Center.
Davisville, R. I.
USS Santa Fe — (Oct.) Milton Larkin, 17 George
St., Saddlebrook, N. J.
USS Solace (WWI) — (Nov.) Dr. Richard A.
Kern, Temple Univ. Hospital, 3401 N. Broad
St., Philadelphia 40, Pa.
USS Sperry — (Sept.) V. J. David, P.O. Box 509,
Medford, Oreg.

1st Air Service Mechanics Regt, Co 6 (AEF) —
(Oct.) Edwin Lord, 11 Otis St., Everett 49, Mass.
817th Engr Avn Bn — (Sept.) Dr. H. W. S.
Richards, 106 Marlborough St., Boston 16,

(Continued (rom page 19)

glamorize erime a little, if the neighborhood kids watched the Big Man winee and howl for a few minutes under the lash.

Bill Reynolds, 55, former University of California student with a criminal record of six bank robberies and assorted other things and repeated jail sentences, says, "I am not sorry. I have enjoyed life. I have no regrets."

British Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery says it's going to take "old fashioned cane whipping to stop the flow of hooligans in the world."

He says, "A good beating with a cane can have a remarkable sense of awakening on the mind and conscience of a boy. A boy cannot be expected to imagine intellectually the misery and pain he has the power of inflicting on other people; he has no experience, no imaginative capacity, to enable him to do so. Not to administer such chastisement in bad cases is in effect a sort of cruel neglect—cruel to the child and cruel to society."

What has happened to us when this nation of adults has allowed itself to be terrorized by its own young?

In Akron, Ohio, Judge Walter B. Wanamaker heard a guilty plea to "breaking and entering" by 18-year-old James Phelps, and he sentenced that boy to a parental spanking "with a ping pong paddle until his bottom is pink."

Most judges wouldn't dare. Most States wouldn't permit it.

Circuit Judge Leon Bazile of Hanover Courthouse, Va., says, "Criminals no longer fear jails." He recommends "thirty lashes on the back."

Roy McLaughlin, superintendent of the Connecticut School for Boys for 25 years, without a scandal, says, "Sometimes a trip to the woodshed is the only cure for a bad boy."

An inmate of that institution was an inveterate ear thief. Cottage supervisors, social workers, and psychiatrists, all failed to stop the boy from stealing ears.

Then Mr. McLaughlin resorted to the slipper he uses for the woodshed chore.

When the boy turned 17 he joined the Navy, returned a hero, and wrote this letter:

"The only thing that saved me was that spanking."

I have thought for a long time that if we knew how to recognize the symptoms of delinquency, it might help.

The Heart Foundation and the Cancer Society found it helpful to publish "things to watch for," and earlier diagnosis has certainly been of immeasurable benefit.

I wished that somebody would search out ten symptoms of delinquency so that parents might recognize the signs and start asking questions before the final tragedy. I asked *The American Legion Magazine*. Its editors said, "Why don't you?"

Seeking expert guidance in the definition of those symptoms, I encountered these related facts.

Seventy-five percent of all of New York City's juvenile criminals come from less than 1 percent of that city's families.

And this: The eity of Chicago is half the size of London; yet Chicago averages in one day as many armed robberies as there are in London in a whole year!

Yet in Chicago's Chinatown there is virtually no erime!

I asked why.

"Mr. Harvey, every writer who gets involved in the subject of delinquency comes to see me as you have done," said "Mayor" Wilson Moy of Chicago's Chinatown.

"Each asks me the same question, 'How do you do it?' I always must say that I sineerely don't know. Onr Chinese youth just naturally respect and obey their parents."

Was this simple utterance a proper answer to my terrifyingly important question? Surely not, I had been expecting something complicated. This was too utterly elementary!

They "just naturally respect and obey their parents."

In the half century of Chicago's Chinatown (population 5,000) there has been only one arrest of a Chinese for breaking and entering.

In the United States a chronic delinquent child of Chinese parents has never been arrested.

When you realize that five percent of America's youngsters will be in trouble with the law this year, that is an impressive fact,

Not one Chinese.

In the United States there has never been a Chinese convicted for rape, burglary, bank robbery, or desertion.

How has this race managed so well to checkrein the impulses of its vigorous young people, even after they've been subject to Western influences for generations.

P. H. Chang, Chinese Consul General in New York City, tried to answer that: "Filial piety is a cardinal virtue with my people, brought over from China that was once free."

"A Chinese child, no matter where he lives, is brought up to recognize that he cannot shame his parents. Before a



Chinese child makes a move, he stops to think what the reaction of his parents will be."

"Above all other things, the Chincse teen-ager is anxious to please his parents."

"Most Chinese-Americans, no matter how wealthy or poor, maintain a strict, family-style home. Mealtimes are ceremonious affairs which must be attended by every member of the family."

That's what he said. They are always home at mealtime.

How strange, if such a simple and obvious "home remedy" as this helps explain the fact that not one of New York City's estimated 10,000 Chinese-American teen-agers has ever been brought into court for narcotics, speeding, burglary, vandalism, stickup, purse snatching, or mugging. Not even speeding!

Funny, these Chinese.

From Chinatown I went to the schools. There, the more I listened, the more I became convinced that we have been educating the intellects of our recent generations, but we have been neglecting to discipline the emotions.

This, the educators naturally expected, would be done at home. And it wasn't always.

Hal Piggott writes: "The intellect is a tiny speck afloat in an ocean of emotion."

The intellect, he is saying, is a little bitty thing being shoved around by floodtides of emotion. Then our educational emphasis has been misdirected, hasn't it?

We've been training and disciplining and developing our intellects, and letting our emotions run wild!

It's the emotions which have been fouling us up and filling our jails. Crime and unhappiness and divorce and greed are present because somebody's emotions got mixed up.

Maybe he was smart enough to be a bank official; yet emotionally he never grew up at all.

We can make mechanical intellects. We can make an electronic mathematician. Gears will do for brains.

So what a person thinks about things is nothing special. It's how he feels about things that's important. And our schools haven't been paying much attention to that.

So our homes must!

This is a personal problem. Parents can't "gang up on it," as they have been trying to do. We don't need more organizations to keep minutes and waste hours.

It's a personal business. Dr. Herbert Ratner, professor of preventive medicine at Loyola University in Chicago, said: "Fathers and mothers are kidding themselves when, under the guise of doing a greater good for their children and community, they become willingly and happily ensnared in the time-consuming work of community organizations. Parents should return their talents and energies to the work of doing a bang-up job of rearing their own children."

Chicago Judge Otto Kerner, Jr., says, "Most juvenile delinquents feel they are not wanted by their parents. . . ."

R. Sargent Shriver, Jr., president of the Chicago Board of Education, says. "Parents have shifted their responsibilities. Home has become little more than a boarding house."

Former Heavyweight Champion Jersey Joe Walcott, asked by a Senate Labor Subcommittee what to do about delinquency, said, "While mother used to pray for us to behave, daddy would take us to the woodshed and make sure we did."

It's up to the parents. They may not have to answer to the law, but they will

have to answer to some higher court the day they suffer the anguish of a mother or father whose son or daughter is in prison or in pieces.

Parents will reap exactly what they sow. The responsibility, sooner or later, will come home.

When medicine wages war on any other kind of cancer, it urges early diagnosis and prompt treatment.

The cause and cure of cancer and crime await the application of better brains than mine, but meanwhile we can't just sit and do nothing!

I urge diagnosis before the benign tumor becomes malignant.

I urge diagnosis before the juvenile becomes a criminal.

There are readily recognizable symptoms of delinquency which any parent can recognize. It is not easy to see imperfection in your own child, but if the symptoms are spelled out for us it can be done. Delinquency can be "caught in time" and prevented from becoming crime.

When delinquency is not arrested in the early stages, chances are that it never will be.

Alarm is justified. J. Edgar Hoover says that almost 10 percent of all the arrests in the United States last year were of youngsters under 18. He thinks anyone old enough to commit a man's crime is old enough to take a man's punishment, but we are here concerned with prevention.

Arrests in adults decreased last year, 1.9 percent.

Arrests of juveniles increased last year, 2.3 percent.

It's the trend that's alarming. Mr. Hoover says, "We'd better stop this flood tide of delinquents before they graduate into the underworld."

So here, based on the best available counsel, is a condensation of the many manifestations of criminal tendencies. Here are the ten most frequent symptoms to watch for before they lead to big trouble. Ten early symptoms of delinquency:

- 1. Truancy.
- 2. Evidence of alcohol or drugs on the breath, needle marks on arms.
- 3. Cruelty to animals.
- 4. Sloppy appearance or dress that exaggerates sex. In boys, uncut hair. In girls, skintight clothing.
- 5. Unexplained cuts, scratches, bruises.
- 6. Unexplained late hours.
- 7. Appearance of strange articles that were not purchased.
- 8. Possession of unnecessary weapons.
- 9. Flagrant disobedience.
- 10. Friends he never brings home.

There are the ten symptoms.

If you recognize one in your child, look into it.

If you recognize three, look out!

THE END



"There's a man out here who'd like a word with the chef that cooked the French Delight."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

-(Continued from page 21)

in safeguard against filling such an important post with deadheads by local political mischance.

Each district leader is a deputy of the Department Commander, and is appointed by him. District conventions nominate District Deputies, but the Commander can accept or reject the nomination. Usually the man nominated is appointed. The nature of the selection acts as a check against voting for a deputy unacceptable to the Commander.

As a result, all district leaders are on the Commander's team, and it is as team members—owing their loyalty to the state leadership—that they accept their jobs.

Responsibility for the highly organized fall membership campaign falls directly on the District Deputies until Christmas, after which it is their job to assist and inspire each Post to carry out the basic Legion programs. Great rivalry exists among the Districts for membership supremacy, inspired by popular, organized contests among the deputies.

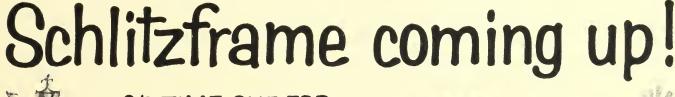
The planning of the statewide membership drive is usually the job of Hannah Williams, who came to work as secretary of Adjutant Jack Williams in 1919. She was then Hannah Peterson, daughter of Swedish emigres. She and Jack were married in 1921, and over the years, as Assistant Adjutant, she has formed with her husband one of the most remarkable leadership teams in the Legion.

The office of Department Adjutant in North Dakota is—by design rather

than chance—the most powerful position in the state Legion. It is powerful because it is elective. The membership is protected against abuse of the power because the Adjutant must run for reelection every two years, on his record. On his record and his ability, Jack Williams is the only man who has ever held the job.

North Dakota Legionnaires don't believe in entertaining any more resolutions than are absolutely needed. Semiannual District meetings are apt to convene and adjourn without a single resolution coming on the floor. They don't believe in long-winded speeches or reports either.

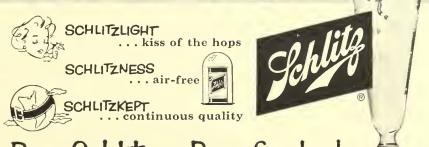
There aren't any rules against resolutions and long-windedness, but by common consent there is a perpetual





Set 'em up in the Schlitzalley! Today's Schlitz is adult refreshment. Paced to modern leisure. Sits light because it's Schlitzlight. You drink more of it without feeling full. Next bowling date, order refreshing Schlitz.

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous © 1957 Jos. Schlitz Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Brooklyn, N. Y., Los Angeles, Cal., Kansas City, Mo.



Be a Schlitzer. Be refreshed

war against driving members out by boring them to death.

At a recent 10th District meeting in Oakes, in southeast North Dakota, five guest speakers (including your correspondent) consumed a total time of 131/2 minutes. Such brevity was suggested to them privately, and by accepting the suggestion they gave five of the most popular speeches of their lives. A half-year's business was conducted in about 45 minutes.

After that, five candidates for office were invited to state their virtues, taking all the time they wanted. Knowing the score, and wishing to be elected, they didn't want much time. Candidates were expected to say: "I ask for your votes," and then say why. No generalized oratory.

A quick vote was taken for district offices, and the meeting ended.

Any business left hanging fire was attended to at a joint Legion-Auxiliary informal social, over cold drinks and sandwiches, where speakers, candidates and delegates spoke as long as they wanted to, privately, to anyone who would listen.

North Dakota Legion leadership is not infiltrated and stagnated by gloryseekers more interested in titles than in duties. Committees are small and exactly as numerous as necessary, and each appointment carries with it a burden of responsibility. There aren't any honorary appointments. So there is only one way for an ambitious individual to use a Legion office for his own personal prestige, and that is to do a whale of a job for the Legion.

Anyone can imagine the results of such a common-sense arrangement. During 37 years, North Dakota has built up a corps of present and past officeholders whose ability, sincerity, influence, experience and dedication are assets still available.

Even those who have long gone elsewhere maintain a keen interest in their home state Legion. Past Department Committeeman Tommy Whelan, now U. S Ambassador to Nicaragua; North Dakota's only Past National Commander, Lynn Stambaugh, now an executive of the Export-Import Bank in Washington; C. L. "Dad" Dawson, of Beach, the first Department Commander, who admonished the state Legion in 1919 to "do always in the present what is best in the circumstances" and is now a prominent Washington attorney; T. O. Kraabel, North Dakota's first director of veterans affairs and now the Legion's National Rehabilitation Director-also in Washington-maintain a lively interest in their favorite Department and return for the Department conventions whenever the occasion permits.

Old time Legion leaders still at home seldom quit. State Supreme Court Justime James Morris, of Post 1 in Bismarck, was an early youth activities leader in the Department, Increased responsibilities and advancing years do not prevent him, today, from presiding over a mock trial at American Legion Boys State in Fargo each year. The Morrises have been another great Legion family team. Mrs. Morris was National Auxiliary President in 1938-39.

Adrian Pfusch, a founder of Valley City Post 60, may still be found of an evening, drilling a young bugle corps in the basement of the Post home.

North Dakotans are sharply watchful



"Of course I liked school! And someday, when you're married and have children of your own-you'll understand why I liked school!'

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

of who leads them, and their judgment ranks high. John E. Davis, from the little prairie town of McClusky, was the Legion's choice for its first WW2 Department Commander in 1946. Last fall, Davis was the people's choice for Governor of North Dakota.

To provide a testing ground for the new generation of Legion officials after WW2, North Dakota Legionnaires increased the number of Department Vice Commanders from one to three, assigning a region to each. Starting with Davis, a long succession of capable and dedicated young veterans has filled the state Commandership via this route since WW2.

The zeal of Commanders John Preboske and Wayne Seelhammer in the last two years has been almost alarming. They hit a tireless pace of visiting Posts which, some fear, will set a precedent that may break future Commanders in their efforts to do better.

Comradeship and mutual helpfulness in the North Dakota Legion go hand in hand with dedication to the Legion. During the drought and depression of the Thirties the western half of the state,

particularly, was parched brown and desolate. Among those who stubbornly hung on, money and food became equally scarce.

The relatively more prosperous eastern Legionnaires shipped food in, Meanwhile there was not enough cash in sight to maintain the Legion dues of many of the most ardent members. Some paid their dues in kind with what little farm produce they could salvage. Others had nothing from one year's end to the next, and find it hard now to recall how they survived.

In the staunch little western town of Beach, where the rainfall is everybody's business, "Stub" Noyes was among those who, having some cash, kept Beach Post 5 going by paying the dues of other members.

"You know," he recalls, "when times got better, every one of those fellows paid me back."

Internal Legion politics are healthy in North Dakota. Most political conniving is aimed at improving the Legion. Power struggles are rare. An exception was a sectional fight years back when a block of central Posts tried to upset the power of the more populous Red River Valley in the east, centered in Fargo.

Adjutant Jack Williams was made the issue, on the basis of his power in the Legion and his marked influence in North Dakota politics. Williams is a potent figure in state politics whenever he chooses to be, and is conceded to be one of the most astute politicians in The American Legion.

Both sides won the sectional fight. The central coalition failed to unhorse Williams, but served healthy notice that it could combine to be a force to reckon

Frank Traynor, of New Town, and Perry Goss, of Carrington, both members of the original central combination, recall with relish how Williams beat them, at one point leaping over a table on the stage at the Department convention to answer charges made against him.

"Greatest speech I ever heard," says Goss.

"I'd be sorry, today, if we'd beat him," says Traynor.

Williams was not the real issue. Those not part of the sectional fight couldn't be convinced that Jack did not invariably use his power and ability for the good of the Legion. So the western cattle and wheat men, even more remote from Fargo than the central Posts, went down the line for Jack.

No effort is ever made to have a closed race for any Legion office in North Dakota, If there is a ganging up against a candidate, it takes the form not of closing the door but of enticing others, thought more desirable, to enter an open race. Everybody considers it a sad convention if the delegates do not have a goodly choice of aspirants to vote for or against.

Numerous North Dakota Posts have investments in Post homes so huge that they could not have been built or kept solvent without the talents of capable men. Post 26 in Minot and Post 2 in Fargo own clubs that Times Square has nothing on. They are brighter and airier than the big-city nightclubs, however. Both are the favorite rendezvous of veterans and their wives or dates in the two cities.

The two Posts have a combined membership of more than 5,000, and each club is a \$20,000-a-month operation. Live entertainment booked from Chicago, New York, Hollywood goes on nightly. Unlike professional night spots, these clubhouses serve many community purposes as well—children's parties, civic meetings and so on. The Minot Post was showing free movies to kids on Saturday afternoons while Mom went shopping, until it attracted more than 600 young customers and the legitimate movie theaters put up a justified howl.

Post 1 in Bismarck is less an entertainment spot, and more a members' club and meeting place, with numerous meeting rooms, an elegant lounge. That a veteran could enjoy such a luxurious private club for \$6 a year is one of the miracles of well-led Legion Posts.

Jamestown and Dickinson have bright, modern, popular club facilities on only a slightly smaller scale. Many very small towns, such as Oakes in the southeast and New Town in the northwest, have substantial investments in Post homes of the most modern and colorful design.

As everywhere, most North Dakota Posts have bars. There are few to which a man would not take his wife for a sociable drink. When a Post degenerates into a tavern it becomes the immediate concern of Legionnaires throughout the state. It is subject to unremitting pressure from within the organization so long as the condition exists.

Most of the larger clubhouses are run by full time paid managers. Fargo has found it advantageous to combine the offices of Post adjutant and club manager in one man, Glen Rott, a disabled veteran of Guadalcanal. Nobody can enter a Legion clubhouse in North Dakota without showing his current membership card. If a Post slips on this you will soon hear grumbling about it 300 miles away.

There is nothing unique about the kind of programs that Legion Posts carry out in North Dakota. The standard Legion programs, plus community service activities, fill the bill.

What is amazing, and undemonstrable in anything short of a book-length report, is the scale on which 238 scattered Posts in a state with about 60,000 vet-



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erans spread over 70,000 square miles activate the Legion programs.

Boys State is limited to 550 boys by the capacity of the state college dormitorics in Fargo. It is always full, and towns of five to fifteen thousand will send two, five, ten, twenty and more boys. Posts urge other civic groups to sponsor boys. A dozen boys go from Jamestown, sponsored by the Legion, its Auxiliary and every civic group in town. Sponsor pays \$33 Boys State fee, plus expenses and transportation.

It's 300 miles from Killdeer to Fargo, and Killdeer is a little western street scene with 800 people and 126 Legionnaires. But Killdeer Post 46 always aims to send at least two boys to Boys State. Killdeer Legionnaires kicked themselves this year because they sent the boys names in too late, and their quota was immediately taken up by stand-bys elsewhere.

American Legion Junior Baseball, which began locally in the Dakotas in 1922, is so enthusiastically backed by North Dakota Posts that the state has two leagues, "A" and "B", in the national program. A "B" team can challenge into the "A" competition if it wants to take a crack at the national playoffs.

Many "A" class Posts have a second team in the "B" league. Midget boys' baseball teams and leagues sponsored by Legion Posts abound.

Bismarck and Fargo Posts spend as much as \$4,000 a year on Junior Baseball. Bismarck has its own bus to haul the boys to "away" games. Post 3 in Dickinson owns its own night-lighted \$75,000 American Legion Memorial ball park and keeps 257 boys busy playing summertime baseball.

Jamestown has an "A" and "B" team, plus four Peewee and four Midget teams in separate leagues.

Earnie Schmit, of Beach, the newlyelected Department Commander, says: "Our little Post spends about \$1,000 a year for baseball coaches and transportation for the team. Mobs follow the games, and there's great excitement at them. Nobody has any problems with kids all summer. They practice ball swim—then go to a ball game either to play or cheer."

Where there's no Legion Post in a small town, a neighboring Post may sponsor a kids' ball team. Post 153 in Wyndmere (114 members) sponsors its own Junior Baseball team and another in Barney. Post 88 in Hankinson (91 members) sponsors teams in Great Bend and Mantador as well as its own.

Fargo Post 2 built up midget baseball to the point where, with 600 enthusiastic players, it got too big to handle. The Post had four coaches on the payroll, with a northside and a southside midget league as well as two regular Junior

Baseball teams. It finally persuaded the City Park Board to take over the midgets.

A full listing of the community projects of Posts in North Dakota is an impossibility here. The Fargo Post alone publishes a list of 26 annual projects for which \$12,500 is budgeted by the Post.

A major community charity drive in the capital city of Bismarck is the "Open Your Heart" campaign. Conducted by Post 1 for 27 years, it raises from \$5,000 to \$7,000 annually, which is turned over to the city nurse for welfare administration.

Many Posts, such as 139 in Tioga



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AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

and 290 in New Town, help underwrite the local medical clinics. Gifts to hospitals and the maintenance of "on loan" equipment needed for the sick at home are commonplaces of the North Dakota Posts. The 40&8 at Devils Lake places "on loan" hospital beds and other equipment in Posts for issue where needed. Recent Post hospital aid projects include \$2500 for hospital improvement at McVille, and \$5,000 toward an operating room at Linton, where the Post also gave 4½ acres of land to the city for its community swimming pool.

Richardton Post 180 Legionnaires provide and man the local ambulance. In Feb. 1956, six of them made a

1,000-mile round trip to Minneapolis to give blood to a 2-year-old Richardton girl.

The Lutheran home for crippled children in Jamestown is well-endowed with 40&8 equipment.

Fargo Legionnaires work all year remaking old toys that they collect. At Christmastime they deliver about 1200

remodeled toys from their "Santa's workshop," along with Christmas baskets, to children in hundreds of needy families.

Minot's Post provides a continuing scholarship for a deserving student picked by the regents at Minot State Teachers College, and puts on entertainment one night each week for hospitalized veterans at the Minot VA hospital.

Legionnaires at Antler Post 263 own and maintain a 27-acre park for community use. Almont Post 261 recently raised \$1200 to help the family of a sick girl. Abercrombie Post 128 Legionnaires lend their manpower annually to maintain the state park and grounds at Fort Abercrombie.

Thousands of Legionnaires sprang to relief work when a tornado smashed through the middle of Fargo last June.

Such listings of Legion community efforts aren't news anywhere in The American Legion, But nearly every Post in North Dakota could provide a list as impressive as the above statewide sampling.

North Dakota's membership "secret" is not just its well-organized membership drive. Its "secret" is everything stated above and more—a statewide saturation of the best in common-sense Legionism which gives the organization the public esteem and attractiveness that make member-getting easy, and which circumvents the familiar organizational evils that make member-getting hard.

The question remains: How has such a high level of Legion ideals been maintained? North Dakotans say that "the state's chief commodity is people." At any event, if anything characterizes the North Dakota Legion it is that it has good leaders, and that it has members who are intensely jealous and watchful of their leadership. Nothing that the Department has accomplished could have come to pass if the people who make up the organization hadn't wanted it that way, and worked hard for what they wanted.

Bill Stern, who has been North Dakota's National Executive Committeeman since 1925, is a remarkable paradox. Bill is nothing like anyone else in North Dakota or elsewhere, yet his basic characteristics typify North Dakota's Legionnaires.

The salty, 71-year-old president of the bright, modern Dakota National Bank in Fargo has four loves: his bank; Northwest Airlines (of which he is a director); The American Legion (of which he was a founder); and politics.

His language is usually fit only for a pirate's parrot, and his ideas are younger than Bill is old.

He gads about all over the country and the world (he was dining with General MacArthur in Korea when word came that President Truman had relieved the general of his command).

Wherever Stern is he sells his four loves. You have to belong to the Legion if you're a veteran; if you travel you have to fly; you should vote for the candidates of Bill's party; and even if you're a bellhop in the Carlton Hotel in Washington, D. C., where Bill puts up, you'd better have a savings account in the Dakota National Bank.

North Dakota Legionnaires who are nothing like Bill still share his chief attributes: rugged individualism, good humor, leadership, enthusiasm, sociability and hardiness.

And it is generally agreed in North Dakota that Jack Williams, the Department Adjutant, bears a full share of the credit for the Legion's outstanding achievements in the state.

The son of an Irish railroad worker from Minnesota who moved to Fargo, Williams worked as a youngster in printshops* in Fargo. Coming home from WWI, he threw in with an able group of returned veterans who were forming the North Dakota Legion, and was their unanimous choice for secretary, then Adjutant.

Williams had a flair for politics, a vast interest in and a quiek intuition about people. His talents are those of a born political leader. He can listen interminably, is universally liked, and his opinion in political matters is sought and respected not only within the Legion but at the highest level of state government.

The remarkably sensible internal organization of North Dakota's Legion is largely attributable to Williams' guidance. It was at his own insistence that he should stand for election every two years, at a time when friends sought to protect him by arranging long term appointments for the office of Adjutant.

For 38 years, Williams has devoted most of his political acumen to the good of the Legion.

On this subject, Jack recently said: "The Legion must keep out of partisan polities, but you have to be a pretty good politician to know what to keep out of."

In the state capital, where he is known and respected as a political power, Williams' talents have mainly been used to bring about a sound set of state veterans laws. He serves extra duty as the Legion's state legislative director.

His wife, affectionately known as "Hans" (pronounced "Hanee"), has lived and breathed the Legion with Jack ever since she first came to work as his secretary in 1919.

Jack Williams and Jim Boyle, of Maine, are the only men who, today, have served continuously as their Department Adjutants since 1919. It is a pretty good tribute to both of them.

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ATTACKS ON THE CONSTITUTION

(Continued from page 15) -

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one Amendment in each 171/2 years. Our most recent change, limiting Presidents to two 4-year terms (and Viee Presidents who serve more than two years to only one 4-year elected term) came out of complex experience which if eontinued could have very well led to totalitarian statism.

On February 25, 1913, by Amendment Number XVI, we gave the Federal Government the greatest source of its power and control over our lives. Upon that Amendment rests the power of the Federal Government "to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived." The result has been the graduated tax upon incomes, under which a mushrooming federal bureaucracy flourishes and is eonfiseating more and more of our pay eheeks, old age investment dividends and the capital to continue the growth and job opportunities of our free enterprise economy. The scetion of the Constitution which we permitted to be amended provided that Congress could not levy unequal taxes upon us as individual citizens. The Amendment was adopted when we were approaching World War I and under representations to the people that the tax levy would be only a nominal 1% or 2%. We The People must, in our suffering, "trim the locks" of this Giant and at least find some way to limit the vast power inherent in this Amendment of our fundamental law.

Experience has brought many of us also to the fact that, without legally amending the Constitution, crafty men have found an easier way, they think, to subvert our Constitutional rights and laws: by slipping through the Senate a ratification of some "treaty" with a foreign government, or United Nations involvement, which, without our realizing it, will supersede our own federal and state laws. We have seen that deft men, knowing the impossibility of getting their sehemes of regimentation accepted by us through public Constitutional Amendments, have-more than oncemade them "Constitutional" (in spite of our courts) by inserting slick paragraphs and phrases into some treaty signed by a President and ratified quiekly by a mcre two-thirds vote of Senators present. We The People, eaught off guard by this device of "treaty law," have been for five years drafting, and redrafting, a new amendment which will, in the future, prevent the words of any treaty from nullifying the laws of our states, or of the Congress. A elarifying and eoneise amendment to prevent the encroachment of our rights by treaty law is imperative.

Most of the Amendments that have obtained our eonsent have sueeeeded only after mounting national insistence and several unsuccessful starts, and have often been initiated by alert citizens rather than by the sclfish brand of politicians. Beginning with only seattered support, secured by citizen-tocitizen mail, and then gathering strength as We The People became better informed they have been adopted.

The test We The People should apply to any proposed amendment is: Does it preserve and add to the personal and eommunity rights our citizens already enjoy? Or does it whittle away rights we have legally inherited? Does it preserve and fortify our sovereignty as a state or republic? Or does it subject us to domination by or involvement in internationalistic mirages?

The only reason for us to ratify a new Amendment is a necessity for affirming new powers for the people of the United States. History gives us two examples of fraudulently devised "Constitutions" which seemed to grant all sorts of rights and liberties to eitizens, yet allowed dietatorships to enslave them and involve them in international catastrophes from which they will never recover. These are the "Constitution" of Nazi Socialist Germany under which Hitler regimented the German people, and the "Constitution" of the Soviet regime under which Stalin and his suecessors have filled Russia's slave labor camps and liquidation prisons with Russians.

Into each of these paper documents there was inserted a short paragraph which stated that all the liberties and securities granted in preeeding paragraphs were to be enjoyed by eitizens "aecording to law." The paragraph omitted saying that the liberties and securities listed would come to the people according to laws issued by Hitler and Stalin. Neither the Nazi nor Soviet "Constitution" eontained any brakes on laws deereed daily by a dietator. The Germans and Russians awakened to this deception when it was too late, when they discovered that each liberty or security itemized in their "Constitutions" was taken away from them by a tricky little phrase they had failed to analyze: "aeeording to dictated law."

The Senators and Congressmen we elcet, and the Supreme Court Justices affirmed by the Senatc after public hearings, arc responsible for preventing any such trickery from ensnaring us. Nor can we be complacent. For instance, we must be alert to the fact that it may be easier for the enemies of our Constitution to subvert nine Supreme Court Justices than 96 Senators and 435 Congressmen. We have had Presidents who tried to usurp the Constitutional authorities of our Congress and there is disturbing evidence that we may have Supreme Court Justices who will try not to interpret the Constitutionality of Congressional laws but to make laws or "decrees" for us. A subverted Supreme Court will be more dangerous to us than an infiltrated Congress.

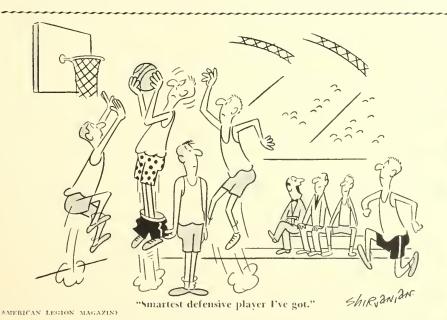
Up to now there have been fewer amendments aimed at curtailing the powers of the Supreme Court, supposed guardian and interpreter of the Constitution, than at the two other balanced branehes of the federal government-the legislative, which makes our laws, and the executive, which earries them out. From 1789 to 1933 We The People eoneurred in Supreme Court decisions which ruled un-Constitutional 64 laws and 84 parts of laws passed by Congresses. The first aet of a Congress which was ruled illegal was an aet, in 1789, that would have greatly increased the powers of the Court itself; Chief Justice Marshall and six seholarly Justiees unanimously agreed that Supreme Court power should not be increased.

More acts of the 73rd Congress-1933-35—were found un-Constitutional by the Supreme Court than of any other previous or subsequent Congress. The 73rd Congress was labeled "Rubber Stamp Congress" because it passed all sorts of triek laws sent to it from a White House "brain trust." Among these were the Agricultural Adjustment Aet of 1933; the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933; the Gold Clause Repeal Resolution of 1933; the Bankruptey Act of 1934; the Railroad Retirement Act of 1934; and the Guffey Coal Conservation Aet of 1934. Only an alert Supreme Court saved us from the unusual and unwise actions of the 73rd Congress. There is growing eoncern that the Supreme Court will not remain the sentinel We The People can depend

on. In the light of recent experience it is evident that the power of the Court must be curtailed by appropriate and immediate legislation. A subverted Supreme Court can make our wishes, as aeted upon by our Congress, futile; liquidate the Constitutional authorities of our Congress to aet as our alert Washington investigator; decree traitors and traitorous aets as "legal"; allow socialistic agents and acts to creep into every eorner of our Republic-just by its month to month "decisions." There is a liability, as well as an asset, in the faet that a Supreme Court Justice holds office for life. If we allow the wrong kind of man to be nominated by a President and affirmed into this lifetime authority by a passive majority of the Senate present, we have only ourselves to blame. Our Constitution has given us the weapon for proteeting our Republic and our communities from Supreme Court dietation.

Make eertain, now in September, 1957, that your copy of the Constitution is always handy for reference. There ean be no more worthwhile moments spent by our eitizens than in the rereading, in family gatherings, Legion Posts, and eommunity halls, of this unique document—so intellectually and patriotieally astute that even England's great seholar and Prime Minister, William Gladstone, singled it out as "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

Beware of voices from Washington, or the men or women in your own eommunity, who try to insult your intelligence by saying that our Constitution, while good enough for us as a small nation, is today "outmoded," needs to be "modernized" and made more "progressive." About the only thing our Constitution will ever need will be increased adamance against sub-



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versive ideologies and confiscatory federal powers.

Beware of stooges who are not smart cnough to realize what party line, or whom, they are stupidly following.

Beware of propaganda coming to you in the purported form of information, objective analyses or statistics. Figures don't lie but liars can figure.

This is not an easy task for Americans with a live-and-let-live credo. But these are times when cnemies, domestic and foreign, force it on us.

We The People are men and women of very good will, handicapped at times by our native lack of suspicion of those who would destroy us, by our instinctive feeling of security and our desire for community tranquility, rather than controversy. But we must remember that it is our Constitution, alone, that provides our security and tranquility.

There will never be more than a divisive minority among our millions who won't want to hand down opportunity and tranquility to our grand-children. We must make certain that the votes, the voices and the writings of any such minority do not sound louder than ours—in Washington.

We have learned by experience to tack a card near our phones in case we need policemen or firemen quickly. We should keep the names and addresses of our Senators and Congressmen, and our State legislators, equally handy on our writing desks—so our votes, past and future, are not forgotten.

That is the answer to "What can I

We The People, by intelligence and vigilance, can do whatever we want to do to preserve our Constitutional rights and liberties!

THIS WAS TOKYO "D" PLUS "I"

(Continued from page 13)

nese civilians had somehow gathered together scraps of burned and rusted corrugated tin and had erected little shanties, a sort of run-down Erector-set village. Occasionally you'd see a Japanesc gentleman step out of his hut, stark naked. He'd wash his face in a basin, defecate (that seemed to be constant), and look around in a sort of daze.

We got through Kawasaki and came to a long bridge; at the far end of it there was a roadblock, Two Japanese Army privates waited. They were in the familiar olive uniform.

"Tokyo?" Birch called, pointing ahead. The sentries bowed, saluted, and knocked themselves out speaking rapidly in Japanese. They scemed to be trying to make us feel we should not proceed, but that they would not stop us from doing so. We proceeded.

We had a fecling that by this time we were pretty definitely on the outskirts of Tokyo, which at this moment was the Long Promised Land. We were that close, we saw in a short time. It was like entering New York via New Rochelle, or Chicago via Gary, or Boston via Malden. A gradual process of running into heavier traffic, larger buildings.

As we moved closer to the dcad center of Tokyo, the devastation grew noticeably less. This was because we were moving away from the industrial sectors and closer to the business districts—and the Imperial Palace, moat and all.

Now people stared at us in abandoned amazement. We were goldfish in a bowl—that GI jeep was probably the first one these Japanese civilians had ever seen. They looked sullen. It was not a pleasant feeling. We were people from a spaceship who had landed in the middle of the neon of Times Square. War or no war, this was a teeming metropolis

and we, in our khaki, must have been a forbidding sight to these lately-defeated people. Japanese soldiers by the gross mixed with civilians. They were in uniform. They had rifles. They walked, bicycled, stared as they stood on the curbs.

"No troops," Petit said.

"Plenty," Milligan said. "But the wrong kind."

We went past what we knew must be the Tokyo Grand Central Station—tracks streamed out of it on all sides, like a mass of sprawling confetti. More Japanese clogged the path. More stared. The buildings were getting larger—eight and ten stories now—and the road was suddenly carrying us alongside a moat. *The* moat, we were sure.

On both sides of the road were small, fat willow trees. In the middle of the road were islands of them. Then, far off to the right, we saw a big, white building. It was four or five stories high, from a quick look, and as flat on top as a 20-cent hamburger. Spires mounted into the sky.

This had been the dream since boot camp. Nobody had really expected to get to Tokyo. We were here, we were looking at it. We could not speak, just stare.

Hunter made a couple of sharp turns and could not stop driving, entirely, on the right side of the road. Bicyclists avoided us like geese avoid buckshot. Now we were in the heart of what we knew must be the business district. Because the business district looks the same, Terre Haute or Tokyo.

Eight and ten stories was the measure of all of them. Conservative, impressive, efficient looking. But every one was burned out by incendiaries, down to the second floor.

We hit the Ginza, the poor man's Broadway, Hunter turned. We pushed on and found ourselves muddling through a batch of movie houses, going full blast. There were Japanese grog shops doing business, restaurants, electric signs—just about everything but a flea circus. And this was D plus 1.

Then we goofed past the Imperial Hotel, the Waldorf-Astoria of this town. Hunter pulled the car up at the curb. Somehow we'd expected from its name and international reputation that it would be a towering building. It was a motel, without a swimming pool. Actually, it looked no more than two stories high, sprawled for distance. A curving horseshoe-shaped driveway (which we walked) led us to the lobby entrance. There was a little pond covered with lilics inside the horseshoe.

We entered the lobby and immediately felt the impact of the atmosphere, which fitted the hotel's name. It had that rich, formal austcrity of a palace. It was a mass of marble, brick, and cement, but was tastefully furnished, lobbywise. A balcony ran around the side. Lots of iron grillwork predominated, along with voices in a low, nicely modulated key. The place really reeked with good breeding.

The bellhops were all young Japanese girls. Ideas, that way, were brushed to one side. We were six against a city. But they were good looking and handled themselves like airline hostesses. They sort of glided about and registered quiet good taste.

We walked over to the desk. The head man there looked a little bit startled when he saw us and our khaki. He was well dressed, as unctuous as a Madison Avenue executive at his gray flannel best. And he spoke fluent, barely accented English.

"May I be of assistance to you gentlemen?"

"We are correspondents," we told him. "We would like to engage a room for the night."

He smiled pleasantly, shook his head. "Tokyo has been declared out of bounds for Americans by your leader, General MacArthur. We are not at liberty, under the strictest of military rule, to supply quarters. I am most sorry."

So were we. We'd had plans. However, creating an international incident did not seem feasible. And at last count there were six million Japanese around, and six of us. No deal.

We inquired as to the location of the Domei News Agency. (The hotel clerk spoke so formally that he had all of us making polite noises, like butlers.) We went to Domei. It was nearby, and we walked. There were not many automobiles on the streets and those that were scemed to be mostly Fords, Chevvics, Plymouths, Pontiacs. There was a Packard now and then. The very tiny Japanese cars, with the right hand drive, looked like claborate toys scooting about.

We got money from Domei, at a ratio of 15 yen to each of our pooled dollar bills. Then we went back to the Ginza, to a department store called Matuya's. It was about ten stories high and, as usual, only the first two floors were not burned out. There wasn't much to buy for the souvenir department, only vanity cases, cigarette cases, cheap jewelry, and such.

When we approached, the girls be-



"Three bucks an hour just for that?" AMERICAN LEGION MACAZINE

hind the counters always looked as startled as someone who has just swallowed a goldfish. We would point at a thing in our price bracket (yen tags were on all of them) and in this manner we made our transactions. People crowded around, staring at us as though we were six Stan Musials.

We went back to the hotel, picked up the car, and headed past the moat, the Imperial Palace, the railroad station. We were veteran Tokyo travelers now. We hadn't seen an American since we'd left Yokohama, but on the way back we passed the jeep that had the two Yank guys in it. Both jeeps were traveling in too much of a hurry for any talk. When we got back to The Bund Hotel in Yokohama, a civilian correspondent we knew met us in the lobby.

"I guess I should have stood on Guam," he said. "This is a very dead show. Tokyo is still off limits and the way things look it will be off limits quite a while."

"Well," Milligan said, "that's how it is." He pulled out a cigarette case he'd bought on the Ginza, snapped it open and offered one to the correspondent. He took it. Then he stared at the case. "Where'd you get that?" he demanded.

"I just been shopping," said Milligan. THE END MEN! WE

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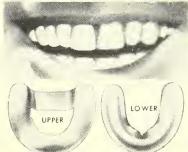
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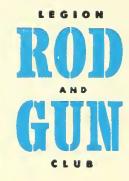
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By JACK DENTON SCOTT

FROM THE CUT of our mail, fishing is still the order of the day, and one of our readers reminds us: "Even when winter moves in, the fisherman can fare well in Florida, and I don't mean the expensive, big game, salt water fishing in charter boats. Florida has 30,000 named fresh water lakes and 166 rivers, bodies of water that offer sporty and inexpensive fishing. . . ." A bit early perhaps, but something worth pasting in your hat. This winter fishing idea also goes for other states in southern localities.

CHUCK SCHILLING, well known Florida fisherman and outdoor writer reports that Florida has made the snook a game fish, not to be sold over commercial fish counters. Hats off to the Florida legislature and Gov. LeRoy Collins. The State of Florida values its sport fisheries at \$200,000,000 annually and its commercial fisheries at \$39,000,000 annually.



IF YOU WOULD LIKE to build a gun rack or cabinet we recommend Dave Fisher's booklet on the subject which shows six professionally designed styles created to display and protect your guns and shooting equipment. Dave Fisher is a well-known outdoorsman, houndman and sports-writer.

The booklet is 32 pages and cover and has illustrations and working drawings of six different styles of gun racks or cabinets; some just simple wall or standing racks, others are glass enclosed cabinets. Capacity from four to seven guns. Anyone handy with tools can build them. Specially priced at 50 cents, from Ithaca Gun Company, Ithaca, New York.

JOHN V. NASH, 816 – 35th St. N. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has one for duck hunters: "To help remove anchor lines from decoys after use, to protect them from being marred and the lines being tangled, I suggest that you tie a safety pin on the end of the line which attaches to the decoy. Even if you're wearing gloves you can then attach or detach the anchor lines quickly and efficiently."

"HAVE YOU EVER LOST a small but vital screw from your favorite reel when far out on the bay?" asks Harry J. O'Sullivan, of 3925 Park Avenue, Seaford, N. Y. "If you have, get a soft lead sinker out of your tackle box and shave it down to about the size of the lost screw. Then twist it gently into the empty screw hole. This emergency lead screw will stay in the reel until you find time to visit a local tackle store."



MRS. RUSSELL J. RHOADS, SR., Stanwood, lowa, believes in keeping equipment in good shape. "Treat your minnow or landing nets and make them last," she says, "by dipping them in linseed oil and hanging them up to dry. This will double the life of the nets and make them shed water."

GEORGELAYCOCK, one of our contributors on outdoor articles and whose piece "Look out for that Deer," runs in our October issue, was named winner in the magazine field in a contest among outdoor writers sponsored by the Outdoor Writers Association and Johnson Motors, outboard motor manufacturers.

Laycock was cited for his informative articles about lake development, and promotion of outdoor recreational areas.

WE WERE INTERESTED in hearing that the versatile Crossman air rifle, models 100, 101, 102, has been converted by some State Conservation organizations to shoot small steel darts made of drill bits. The darts are dipped in nicotine salicylate and deer are shot and anesthetized in this manner so that they may be tagged, counted and transferred to other ranges. New Mexico led in this experiment, and it was found that the deer suffered no ill effects.

THIS IS THE TIME of year to write to L. L. Bean of Freeport, Maine for your free copy of his fall catalogue on gear for the outdoorsman. L. L. Bean has supplied hunters, campers and fishermen with proper equipment including clothing and foot-wear for years.

BOW HUNTING is on the rise. Last year 216,854 archers in 45 States bagged 7,635 deer and countless predators and small game. If you're interested in knowing more about the sport, it might be helpful to subscribe to the excellent magazine, *The National Bowhunter*. It's in its 12th year of publication and does an excellent job of reporting the sport in all of its phases. The subscription rate is \$2.50 a year; 25 cents a single copy. Subscriptions and sample copies may be obtained by writing: *The National Bowhunter*, 28 East Jackson St., Hartford, Wis.

DO YOU do trotline fishing with cottonseed cakes? If you do, Bernard Lause of Union, Mo., says to put a single hook on each side of the cake. The hole that the line runs through should be ½" in diameter.



M. L. DONOHOE, 3902 MacCorkle Avenue, S.E., Charleston 4, W. Va., has help for the hunter. "Several years ago while deer hunting I slipped and dug the muzzle of my rifle in snow and dirt. After searching for quite a time I found a hickory sprout that I could split and after an hour or so I fashioned a crude ramrod to clean out the obstruction. I kept thinking about this and investigating gadgets that could be carried easily for such a contingency, but nothing proved worth while. Later on while working in the basement, I found some bent copper tubing that needed cleaning. I finally picked up a piece of bead chain and tied a loop of string to it and pulled it through the tubing. This put me to thinking about the gun situation and I came up with a cleaning gadget. I now use #6 bead chain for 30 caliber rifles. Naturally, I fasten a cloth patch to the end of the chain. The chain is of monel metal and I never go rifle hunting without carrying one of these with me in my watch pocket.

THIS SEASON after that day of hunting, don't lean your gun beside the fireplace, the radiator or wood-burning stove. Extreme hear blisters the stock finish.

(Continued on page 52)

-(Continued from page 25) -

squad leaders. This ought to prove that it takes guts to get along in the Marine Corps, Move out!"

I decided I had my men properly intimidated, and began marching them to the delousing station. When we arrived there, a surly master sergeant checked my platoon's number. "Your platoon is five minutes late," he snarled, "You know what the penalty is for that?"

"You name it," I said, getting a firm grip on my swagger stiek, "and I'll give it"

"The penalty is five days in the brig at hard labor, on bread and water. For the Drill Instructor!"

The platoon passed on to other hands, and I checked in at the brig. While there, I caught up on my studies—I read the regulations covering the Drill Instructor's job.

It was all very simple, really. Regulations said the Drill Instructor was in sole, complete, absolute eommand of his platoon and all the recruits therein 24 hours a day. Any time any platoon or individual recruit thereof was not progressing according to regulations, the D.I. would be brigged for five days on bread and water. Regulations said the Drill Instructor was in sole, complete....

After five days I reluctantly said farewell to the other D.I.'s in the brig and returned to my duties.

I did not have to get up at 5:30 like an ordinary recruit. I had to get up at 4:30, so that I would be fully dressed, awake, and ready for action when I woke them. And I wasn't forced to go to bed at 9:30 at night, as they were. I was forced to stay up until they had all settled down and had stopped moaning, sighing, having stomach aches, and needing drinks of water. When they were all tucked in and covered, I was allowed to retire.

The first morning back on the job, I decided to get my new men in shape. I found a comfortable place to sit down, and shivering a little in the predawn chill, I ordered them to run around and around the mess hall at top speed, until it was time for breakfast.

I was just about to drop off to sleep to the regular patter of their boondock shoes, when a lieutenant came up. "Are these your men?" he asked.

I replied proudly that they were.

"Did you know," he said, "that a Marine Corps officer belongs at the *head* of his men? He is supposed to set an example for them. It is the responsibility of his rank."

"Yes sir," I said, eying him with admiration.

He sat down in the place I had made warm. "Then, what are you waiting for, Private? Get out there at the head of

your platoon and run those mcn into the ground!"

I darted in at the head of my platoon and began to run at top speed to keep from being run over.

"Charge!" the lieutenant called cheerfully as I panted wearily past him. The seeond time around, my head was splitting, and I was dizzy. "You will make Marines or athletes out of them," the lieutenant ericd out. The third time around, he was asleep, and I allowed myself to eollapse. The platoon kept running, and since no one had ordered differently, they ran over my prostrate body. Later, when I was reseued, I found out that it was a platoon of cross-country runners.

These little incidents did not discourage me. I still had it in my mind to bully helpless recruits, and I intended to do so as soon as I found some. But somehow, the last of the fear-stricken recruits in the Corps seemed to have been the men I came through with.

I remember the time my platoon was getting ready for an inspection by the company commander. According to the schedule, my men were supposed to know how to forward mareh, right and left face, stand at attention, and correctly answer three questions: name,

scrial number, and what does the thoughtful Marine carry on a long march?

I drilled my men on these matters for an entire day. "Now you stupid knuckleheads remember this," I said. "If you forget the answer, you are to tell the eaptain that you were instructed, but it has temporarily slipped your memory. You were instructed, but..."

When the inspection was held, the first ten men couldn't answer anything except, "Sir, I was instructed. . . ."

The 11th man knew his serial number and what to carry on a long march. When it came to his name, he faltered. "Sir," he said, his big brown eyes looking straight at the Captain, "we haven't been taught that yet."

Five days later I came out of the brig to hook up with another platoon, which was studying judo. Regulations said I was to teach it. I did it as I had seen it done by my old D.I. I instructed a reeruit to draw his bayonet and face me.

"Now," I said, "I will show you how to disarm a man who attacks you unexpectedly with a knife. I want you to attack me unexpectedly, and try to kill me with that bayonet. You will eome at me without warning, by the numbers in...."



PRINCE ALBERT

Before I could say slow motion, the stupid knucklehead sprang at me unexpectedly with his bayonet, and drove the point at my throat. The only thing that saved my life was the high leather collar I was wearing, a piece of my original uniform that I still liked to affect.

I was in the hospital five days (on bread and water) and came out to join another platoon that was on the rifle range. Things went along fine until I saw some feather merchant stand up and let the barrel of his rifle swing around.

"Hey! You!" I bellowed, rushing forward with upraised swagger stick. "I'll teach you to swing that rifle around!"

The startled little yardbird eringed in fear, but he eringed with his trigger finger. His bullet creased my skull, and I went down like a D.I. who has just been shot.

By the time I recovered from this incident, I was beginning to get a little weary of bullying helpless recruits. And life didn't get any better. At inspection one of my recruits, instead of handing me his rifle with a snappy gesture, snapped it to me with a handy gesture, and I caught his M1 full in the face. That afternoon I discovered that the platoon had flunked barracks inspection and consequently wouldn't be allowed to see the outdoor movie that night. As their D.I., I merely lost a month's pay and four weekend passes.

The final blow eame when I lost a reeruit. I ealled his name at rolleall, but he was not there. Nobody knew where he was or what happened to him. He was listed as missing and presumed dead. How this happened when the platoon had never been out of the squad room except to go to the parade ground, I did not know.

While in the brig, I struck up a conversation with another D.I. who had been incareerated for having one recruit too many in his platoon. We had plenty of time to work out the entire problem, and later it was confirmed by investigation. Our two platoons had been sitting close together during a lecture on hand grenades. This recruit had marched off with the wrong platoon.

Well, the way things are in the Corps, with every boot walking around in oversized dungarees, with a skinned head and a pale, frightened look, nobody (including the recruit) even knew he was lost! Until one day when the boy's hair grew out, he recognized himself in the mirror, and he realized he was in the wrong place.

The Marine Corps gave me one more chance to be a real, tough, fearsome D.I. I needed practice; so I wandered around until I saw a skinny little kid wearing dungaree pants, a skivvy shirt, and a sun helmet.

I called him to attention. He moved his head; so I whapped him over the helmet with my swagger stiek. He started to protest; so I ordered him to do ealisthenies. He did them until he was weak. Then I ran him around in the sand for half an hour. After that I made him clean the mess hall stove with steel wool, then put a bucket over his head and repeat certain lines of poetry having to do with horses and donkeys, as it were.

Pretty soon I saw the look I wanted

to see in his eyes. Terror, misery, abject fear, and submission. "All right, you," I snarled. "What's your snipe-eating name?"

"L...Lieutenant Charles Baker, Sir," he stuttered. "S - s - serial number 000222888956745360984. I just finished my training, and I'm to be the new commanding officer of this battalion."

Well, when I got out of the brig, I was shipped to the little, remote, humid Pacific island I mentioned earlier in this story.

One night a bunch of us were pinned down in a foxhole by mortar fire, and, to make the time pass more quickly, we began telling stories about our rough experiences in the Corps.

"I'll never forget how I suffered in Boot Camp," one boy said in the darkness. "I had the biggest, meanest D.I. you ever saw. Six feet, four inches tall; 250 pounds of mean muscle and bullying bone. Voice like a factory whistle. Man, the way he used to knock us around and torture us and make life miserable. Oh, he was a big, tough, terrible character!"

I looked closely at the speaker as someone fired a flare. It was one of my ex-recruits. One from the platoon of professional football players. Smiling happily, I lay back and went to sleep to the murmur of bursting artillery shells, and the lullaby of shricking Japanese troops on the attack. There was nothing to fear. Marines always tell the truth about their D.I.'s, and if what that man had said was true, nothing less than a silver bullet could do me any harm.

THE END

SOMEONE'S IN THE HOUSE!

(Continued from page 23)

ehildren who find and play with a loaded handgun kept for defense. Bieyeles, in contrast, take about 400 lives, most of them youngsters. A great deal depends on where a firearm is kept, as will be discussed later.

You don't always have to have a pistol to defend yourself. Last January one of my business associates, Peter Beach, awoke to find a thief assaulting his head with a lamp. He managed to struggle out of bed and engage his assailant with an andiron and a glass vase. The intruder, incidentally, was over six feet and was rugged, according to the newspaper accounts. Pete is of average height. While the grappling was going on, Mrs. Beach telephoned police. They arrived too late to save the thief from severe bruises and laeerations. Mr. Beach did not "interfere" with the intruder. It was the other way around. Even if Pete had had a gun in his night table (he didn't), he might not have been able to get at it, though he did get the andiron-an effective weapon but one not ordinarily found in bedrooms. However Mrs. Beach could have got the gun. And suppose Pete had lost the fight? He might have been killed. And it seems likely that this thug was not just after money, or he wouldn't have attacked a sleeping man in an unawakened house.

There is no use turning our backs to the half million burglaries which occur in this country each year nor to the fact that the hazards of rape and assault ean invade the home itself. True, the eriminals are usually eaught, in the long run. This is a well-policed country-surprisingly so when you remember that the policeman gets so little recognition and pay for the intelligence, courage, diseipline, and loyalty demanded by his profession. But must the private Ameriean eitizen depend wholly on the police foree? Or should he not be permittedsome people think eneouraged-to take defensive measures himself? Would there be as many housebreakings if more householders were armed and able to

use their arms effectively in defense?

Before discussing what kind of weapon a man might select for defense of his home and how and when to use it and not to use it, I want to make one thing absolutely clear. Anyone who tries to arrest or attack a burglar just to save his money is a fool. The average property loss per burglary is only \$175 hardly enough to justify risking your life when the odds are so great against you. But if there is reason to fear violence, then a man has to protect himself and his family. I believe he can do that best with a gun.

Sometime during this year, figures show, 32,500 Legionnaires are going to be burglarized. Suppose it happens to you? You awake and slowly become aware of a mysterious sound. Although you are terrified, you listen, You realize that this is no false alarm. What should you do? Don't scream. Don't reach for the telephone. It may be harder to lie there than to jump up and tackle him. But don't tackle him. He knows where

you are; you can only guess where he is in the darkness. And the chances are overwhelming that he's armed. If you're lucky, he'll take what he wants and go. Then call police.

A burglar will sometimes flash a light in your face and start giving orders. Do what he says. Talk as little as possible; don't stare at him. Especially if he's young (it's an even chance he is), don't cross him. But without seeming to do so, try to remember what he looks like -his height, weight, clothes, how he talks, any peculiar slang, the way he walks. If he's masked, try to remember the shape of his head, ears, jaw. After he's gone, don't touch anything till the police arrive.

All this presupposes that the burglar is in your room, or close to it, when you become aware of his presence. If he's downstairs, call the police, then make a racket. If you've got a gun, get it, but hold it for eventualities. It may surprise you to know that you have no right to shoot an intruder just because he's in your house, unless he attempts or threatens violence. Nor do you want to shoot anyone if you can help it. Half of all persons arrested for burglary are 18 or under. Even if he is a young punk, you don't want the life of a kid on your conscience. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, noise will rout a burglar unless he's in the room with you or right outside, in which case he'll probably try to silence you. Above all, be certain it's not some member of the household raiding the icebox or sleepwalking, nor some wacky or drunken friend. The gun is more for your morale and for ultimate defense in case you're dealing with a maniac. If you have any doubt about your ability to suppress your natural panic. don't have a gun. A man who has had military service is more likely than most men to know how he will react in a crisis. Be honest with yourself in this self-analysis.

What if you only think there might be someone downstairs. Or your wife thinks so? The sensible thing to do is to wait it out. But if you're pretty sure it isn't anything but the cat, or a loose shutter, you probably do what I do. I get my gun. I check to be sure all members of the family are where they're supposed to be. I make lots of noisc. If there should be anyone downstairs, I give him plenty of time to get out. Then I go down and inspect the premiscs, after reminding myself where all the mirrors are. The uncocked but loaded gun bolsters my morale, that's all (never cock the gun - you might stumble or fall). If someone is waiting tor me, and I'm foolish enough to go wandering around, at least I have some chance. I'll agree it's not wise. I wouldn't do it if I really thought anyone were there. It's never fun. But if I feel I've

got to do it, my .38 Special feels mighty comfortable in my hand.

Many men consider a baseball bat as effective a weapon as any. So it would be, except that you will probably come up against an armed man. The shotgun is also highly regarded by some. Certainly it is difficult to miss with a shotgun, and at short range it is deadlier than any other weapon. But it is harder to swing on a sudden target, and of course it's an extremely difficult object to conceal in your bedroom. And it must be concealed where there are children. No one should consider dis-



"... Looks like your brother's leave is about up . . ."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

charging a highpower rifle in the home. The bullet would go through the walls of a whole row of lightly built modern frame houses. So for most people the logical home defense weapon is the

It is no defense to own a gun if you don't know how to use it. When I was a boy, my father brought out his bedside revolver one Fourth of July. A whole covey of kids forsook their firecrackers to see this lethal weapon demonstrated. My father selected a dead tree with a high earth bank as a backstop. He fired first from a range of about 30 fect. Then he advanced to check his accuracy, followed by his admiring witnesses. There was no mark on the tree. He fired again, this time from 20 feet, with the same result. The next trial was at 10 feet. The tree was unscathed. Finally he got up so close that the gun was almost touching his target. And he missed! He was shooting double action, and pulling the gun out of line as he yanked the trigger. The better his aim, the surer the miss. My father wisely gave that gun away. It would only create an additional danger if he ever had to use it in earnest.

You don't need to become an expert to justify having a handgun, but you

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ROD AND GUN CLUB

(Continued from page 48)

DEAN M. JONES, member of the Frank Starr Post #47, Colville, Wash., tells us that he has something hot in the way of a camp stove. Here's the way he puts it:

"Now for the first time I believe there is a dependable, sturdy, long-lasting, collapsible, wood burning camp stove developed for outdoor use. It can be knocked down or assembled in a jiffy and requires no clamps, screws or bolts. It simply presses together and is held in place by the top.

"Made of 22 guage sheet iron and weighing 12½ pounds, folded it can be placed in a carton and easily stored in the car, free of soot and dirt and with little room required. The stove retails for \$18.50. There are also side plates available at \$1.00 each that can be attached to either side for keeping food warm after cooking.

For you "Do-It-Yourselfers," a set of plans and specifications can be purchased for \$1.25 each. If you are handy with tools you may want to make your own stove. Write to Dean M. Jones, 509 So. Elm, Colville, Wash., for further information.

SASKATCHEWAN, Canada, game officials have advised us that any reader of this column who wants to go moose hunting this year can call in big bull moose simply by whacking two dry sticks together. The moose, believing that the sound is a bull rival knocking his antlers, will rush in looking for a fight.

A NEW film designed to tell the story of the handling of fish from catching to serving has just been released by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Called *Fresh Out of the Water*, it is 16mm., in sound and color and runs 14 minutes. It will be available on loan, free of charge.

Beginning with an underwater sequence, the film first shows the catching of fish, emphasizing the cleanliness of the fishing boats and the extreme care which is given fish from the moment of taking. The film then moves into a brief but comprehensive picture of what takes place before fish reach the consumer-the icing, freezing, filleting, canning, transporting and the marketing. Then it shows two steps so important after the product is in the consumers' hands-the proper preparation of the food and, finally, serving it in an attractive manner. Further information relative to the picture may be obtained from the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

NOW THAT most States have adopted the Hunter Safety process of gun instruction before issuing licenses, it would be wise to save your last year's hunting license, and present it as proof that you have passed the gun handling tests. Many States insist that you take the test every year unless you have your last year's license or a certificate.

If you have a helpful idea that pertains to hunting or fishing, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

ought to put a couple of boxcs of cartridges through it once in a while, preferably in the presence of a skillful pistol shot. And it's a good idea to let your spouse fire a few rounds too. You may even get interested in target shooting as a sport. The handgun game is the most challenging and intriguing of all forms of target shooting.

If this gun of yours is to be ready in an emergency, it must be kept loaded and where you can get at it quickly. Yet it should be safe from eurious fingers. I have a conccaled compartment which I built behind the slanting headboard of my bed. I'll confess that while my children were young I kept the gun unloaded, but kept eartridges ready in a homemade loading block. It wasn't much defense this way, but the only time I used it was on my noisy tours of the first floor, when I had plenty of time to load it and was almost positive my wife was wrong about an intruder being in the house. By the time the kids were old enough for the thorough edueation I gave them in guns, I was no longer afraid to keep it loaded. In another house I kept it, loaded, in the drawer of a bedside table. This drawer had a conventional loek, which I did not use. Instead I had a woodworking shop turn out a wooden thumbscrew, which was inserted from underneath the drawer into a threaded block inside. The drawer couldn't be opened until that hidden thumbscrew was withdrawn, which took only a quick twist of the

What's the best kind of defensive handgun? Well, thousands of Legionnaires already have guns, including a great many foreign automatics brought back as souvenirs — Lugers, Walthers, etc. And a lot of cheap, small-ealiber foreign automatics are now being imported to the U.S.A.; these guns are far short of our native products in every important aspect. Some of us have .45 automatics such as were issued by the Services. I don't think any of these fit the specifications for the ideal bedside gun.

I much prefer a revolver to an automatic. The revolver can be kept fully loaded without danger to the working parts. It is easier to use — no slides to work or safety levers to push. It's easy to see when it's cocked. It's easy to unload; there's no chance of forgetting the round in the chamber — as might be done with an automatic — and which eauses many accidents. A cylinder gun is a bit more difficult for children's fingers to pull through the firing sequence.

One safety feature claimed for the automatic is, I think, a hazard for the kind of use we're discussing. True, a loaded clip and an empty gun can be kept together, the clip to be inserted

and the slide racked back only when needed. But all this takes time, whereas the revolver is ready right now. Some people keep the magazine in the pistol, but without a cartridge in the chamber. The trouble with this method is that the magazine of any automatic must have its cartridges contained in a springloaded magazine. If this magazine is kept loaded for a protected period, the magazine follower spring takes a "set," and a malfunction could result at a critical time.

It is desirable that your gun should look vicious, even if you don't. Yet I'd recommend against the lethal new .357 and .44 magnum blockbusters, wonderful though they are. You don't need that much gun; they're too heavy for your spouse; and the recoil is too much for a guy who isn't praetised in their use. If I were to buy a gun just for defense, I'd certainly get one of the short barreled "bulldog" revolvers favored by detectives, in .38 Special ealiber. This snubnosed number is often accused of poor accuracy, loss of power, and excessive recoil. But the accuracy is more than adequate at the target and range you'd eonfront; power loss is slight. In fact. I load my gun with the mid-range target load; this load has enough wallop and is less likely to go right through the house; it also reduces the recoil. Actually, I still oceasionally fire a handgun for fun; so I'm content with my .38 Special target revolver. I'm used to it. It's plenty mean-looking, is not too heavy, and it points nieely.

Many men keep a gun just to fire out the window, to frighten off prowlers. I remember one time when a next-door neighbor did just that. It sounded, through the thin-walled house, as if the shot had gone off in our bedroom. My wife and I started up. "What was that?" she quavered — that inevitable feminine question, I was calm, however, "That was a shistol pot," I announced. If there was a prowler, he had skedaddled by the time the police arrived. But I remember that the police sergeant bawled out my neighbor for shooting in the air, because no one could say where that bullet might have gone. "Shoot into the ground if you want to scare someone," he told us. "Shoot straight down, so there'll be no rieochet. Then you know where the bullet is going."

If you have to use your gun in an emergency, there is no time for aiming. You have to depend on what is ealled "point shooting" — shooting as instinctively as you point your finger. An expert can place six shots on a playing card at 20 feet. You can't. When you go out for your practice session, try yourself on point shooting at short range. Grip hard, and keep your arm rigid. One expert I know recommends pushing the gun forward as you fire. If

you should have time to plan your shot (say, while waiting at the head of the stairs when noise has failed to rout an intruder), I'd suggest using both trembling hands to hold that one-handed gun. You grip the gun normally, then grasp the wrist of your gun hand with your free hand. This is the most accurate way to use any handgun — if you have time.

There are legal difficulties surrounding ownership of handguns. The thousands of Legionnaires who already own pistols or revolvers are already cleared - I hope! If not, ask a lawyer friend how best to get yourself cleared. Don't continue to own an illegal gun in any State which requires registration or licensing. The consequences can be really serious. In many places it's a felony.

The pros and cons of firearms registration are too many for detailed consideration in this article. Advocates claim that registration: Reduces crime by making it harder for undesirables to obtain weapons; makes it easier to solve crimes by tracing weapons; and aids apprehension of criminals by making it possible to arrest persons found in possession of unregistered wcapons. Opponents point out that it is easy for a criminal to get a gun, that of course he wouldn't register it, and that making it hard for honest citizens promotes the security of the criminal. They can demonstrate that there is not less crime in States like New York with stringent laws on handgun registration than in States like peaceable Vermont, which take a lcnient view of ownership by law-abiding citizens. The most extreme regulation is in New York City, which certainly does not have a proud record on crime rates,

While some trouble must be taken, I think that the difficulty of owning a gun in most parts of the country has been exaggerated. Your right to own a gun is protected by the Constitution. State and city laws regulating that right vary widely and change frequently; so no tabulation can be given here. Check the attorney general of your State or your local police chief on current regulations. All States forbid the unlicensed carrying of concealed weapons. A few States make it very tough to get a permit for a hip-pocket gun. But it is not ordinarily too difficult to get a permit to buy and keep a gun in your home. Last time I counted, 31 States had some restriction on ownership; 17 mcrely prohibited unauthorized concealment on the person. Thirty-five States did not require any pre-purchase license for an adult citizen without a criminal record. The others require that you get some form of purchase permit. Rhode Island demands a \$300 bond, but I believe it is the only State which has such a tough requirement. For the most part,

if you feel you want a defensive weapon in your home, it will not be hard to get it.

The decision on whether or not it is a good idea to have a handgun is yours. No one can share your responsibility. Remember that law enforcement agencies generally disapprove, though they cannot prohibit it. Some lives have been saved because the homeowner has been able to protect himself, and some criminals have been killed or captured. And some innocent lives have been sacrificed because there was a gun in the house. Unfortunately,



"Which one was the defendant again?" AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

no one has kept track of these particular statistics; so even the police can't prove whether the bedside gun is more a hazard than a safeguard.

Whatever your decision, it is a good idea to review in your mind what you should do if your home is invaded. Don't think you are safe from burglary because you are not rich — middle-class families suffer more frequently than wealthy ones. Don't think you're safe if you live in a small town or rural area. The rate is less, but there were 90,000 burglaries in rural areas last year — and the police are usually a lot further away.

Your best procedure is to prevent burglars from visiting your home. Don't talk to strangers about money and valuables in your home. Let the police know when you're going to be away for any length of time. Keep a phone by your bed and know the telephone number of your police department. It's on the first page of your telephone directory. The operator can relay your call to the proper precinct if you just ask for police, but in some areas she can do it faster if you know the number. Good luck. And may all your alarms be false ones.

THE END

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-(Continued from page 17) -

He was recently rescued from a very embarrassing situation by having a phone handy. The clergyman was to perform a wedding ceremony at 7:00 p.m. at the residence of the bride-to-bc. Through an error he was sent to another home. He got there just a few minutes before seven only to learn it was the wrong address. His real destination was at the other end of the city. The radio-phone company's dispatcher, who fortunately knew the town, routed him over short cuts, and he arrived at the proper address only a few minutes late, and just in time to prevent the bride from keeling over in a nervous collapse.

A kind and thoughtful son in California had a radiophone installed in the car of his 80-year-old father, so that the old gentleman could summon help if needed while out on the road.

Automobile salesmen have found that the car phone is a gold mine. They install one in a new model and drive up and park it in front of the prospect's home or office. Then they phone and tell him to look out of the window, and then come out and inspect "America's finest and most beautiful motor car." They say this method of selling is far superior to television, because the prospect usually comes out and takes a ride in the car and often buys one.

Boy Scout troops frequently take a phone-equipped car or truck on overnight camping trips to provide facilities for contacting their parents. Sometimes a boy takes sick or has to be sent home for some reason, such as homesickness.

Some subscribers install phones in their cars, but never make a call. They cannot afford to be "unreachable" for decisions on urgent matters. They are not called often, but when they are those calls are very important and usually quite profitable.

It is just the reverse with William Zeckendorf, one of the world's largest and busiest real estate operators. He does much of his phoning from his car, while traveling to and from his office. Thus he manages to shave an hour or two a day off a tight work schedule.

But for their car-phone, the crew of an armored truck might still be sitting by the roadside near Hempstead, N. Y. tightly locked in their bulletproof vehicle. They had a flat tire. Their company's rule forbade their changing it (to climinate the danger of hoodlums sprinkling the road with tacks to cause a flat, then making a stickup when the crew gets out to fix it). A hurry call to Harry Baker in the answering office brought a repair gang, armed with riot guns, who quickly switched tires.

It was over a two-way phone in the

car of a plain citizen, a resident of Flagstaff, Ariz., that the dramatic news of one of the most horrible airplane accidents in history was flashed to a startled nation. This disaster involved two major air lines, whose planes, fully loaded, collided in midair and crashed into Grand Canyon.

The gentleman from Flagstaff had picked up the news from a plane and phoned it in to Clayton Niles in the radio answering office at Tucson. Niles in turn released it to the press.

Users of mobile phones often call in with information about automobile wrecks they encounter on the roads. The cars of many physicians are radio-equipped, and frequently these doctors are able to give first aid instructions as they speed to the scene of the accident.

A New York State doctor received three consecutive emergency calls by phone, one concerning a head injury, the other a broken arm, and the third a serious cut. He was too far from town

Chaplain's Corner

By Rev. HUGH L. RAUWOLF, O.F.M. Cap.,

Sacred Heart Church, Charleston, W. Va. Department Chaplain of West Virginia

O God, Omnipotent Judge of the living and the dead, from Whom are all holy desires, right counsels and just works, grant to us, Thy servants, the grace to know Thee well, to love Thee deeply and to serve Thee faithfully, so that, mindful always of Thy presence, we may show Thee honor as best we can, and, conscious of Thy Holy Law and living in the ways of Thy Commandments, we may seek ever to do what is right and just by ourselves, to our fellow man and for our country, and thereby, acknowledging our complete dependence upon Thee, we may descric to enjoy on earth that peace which comes only from Thee, and after our departure from this life we may come into the everlasting happiness of heaven. Through Jesus Christ Our Lord. Amen.

to render any assistance. He called his answering service and instructed it to contact three specialists. The result: a neurosurgeon, a bone specialist, and another surgeon responded as the patients were taken to the hospital.

The answering service frequently gets frantic calls from mothers whose children have fallen down stairs, or broken up plastic toys and eaten the pieces. Often they are able to reach the doctor while he is in the vicinity of the home from which the mother is calling. In one instance the mother heard a knock on the door while she was still phoning. She shouted through the mouthpeiece, "There's the doctor now; tell him to wait a minute till I can get some clothes on!"

More and more hospitals are installing their own radio transmitters to keep in touch with their ambulances and other vehicles.

In Hillsboro, Ohio, Dr. W. L. Lukens, a veterinarian, has a reputation for unusually prompt service in his area. His office and laboratory are located in a specially constructed truck. This traveling animal hospital is stocked with every instrument and every supply the doctor might ordinarily require. It has a hotwater tank, a pullout writing desk, and a swivel spotlight for night work.

But the reason Dr. Lukens answers calls in minutes instead of hours is a two-way radiophone. When a farmer or animal owner telephones the doctor's home, the call is immediately relayed to him by radio. In an emergency he can give instructions on what to do until he can reach the animal.

This setup seems to satisfy everyone—the doctor, his patients, and the home folks, the latter perhaps because he never has to use the family car to make a quick call on a sick cow.

A terrific explosion occurred in South Amboy, N. J., in the early 1950's; there was a subsequent fire, and telephone lines were knocked out. A Newark, N. J., answering service broadcast appeals to all of their mobile radio customers to go to the scene and stand by as volunteers. Russell Barnes, the station's manager, met them there with signs reading, "Free phones for Emergency," which he put on his car and those of his customers. This improvised communications network was of invaluable assistance to the Red Cross, the Regular Army, and the Salvation Army, all of whom were at work on the disaster.

A similar service was rendered by the telephone company when mobile communications units were sent to the scene of the waterfront holocaust which shocked New York City in December

1956 and destroyed an important pier.

While it's true that morticians use radio on some vehicles, we have yet to find a car-phone that was installed on a hearse. Some slight idea of the other varied uses to which it has been put can be gained by a glance at the roster of clients of one answering company, the Rodger's Radio Dispatch Service of

According to the general manager, Ward Rodgers, this company serves such diverse businesses as trucking firms, fuel oil distributors, radio and TV parts manufacturers, TV repair services, vending machine operators, all categories of salespeople, excavators, building contractors, hotel courtesy vehicles, photographers, newsmen, private ambulance services, the Deputy Water Commissioner of the City of Chicago, tow trucks, insurance adjusters, private detectives, the circulation department of one of the nation's largest newspapers (The Chicago Tribune) private protective patrol agencies, handicapped individuals, fire extinguisher services, a meat packing firm, and physicians.

"The movement of heavy excavation machines," says Rodgers, "presents quite a problem. The rental cost of these is considerable. Therefore, any delay in their movement is expensive. Through the use of two-way radio this problem has been lessened considerably by having an advance car 'scout' the path of the large trailer carrying the equipment and thus having it avoid clogged intersections and other traffic delays.'

"The house mover too," he goes on to say, "has found radio a wonderful aid to his business. It is hard to imagine some of the problems involved in moving a house. Perhaps the most important aspect in a move is to coordinate the various public service agencies such as the electric and telephone companies, the police escort, etc. The split-second timing here is vital. Radio performs this function as no other communications medium can, because it is on the spot; yet it moves right along with the project."

Mr. Rodgers' company serves some 250 mobile units on two channels, and handles close to a quarter of a million calls a year.

The savings made by the use of automotive radio are little short of astounding. This is especially true of trucks. These highway monsters must keep rolling in order to show profits. When they stop, somebody has to reach in and take the rubber band off the bank roll.

One business—and not a large one at that-the Doyle Company of Uncaseville, Conn., showed a saving of \$40,000 by equipping its trucks with radio phones.

Doyle has a big trade in ready-mixed concrete. This is a tricky business that always works against the clock. Freshly mixed concrete must be delivered on time and at the right place. If for any reason the delivery cannot be made, the trucks in transit must be diverted to other locations. Otherwise the load has to be dumped at random to prevent the concrete from drying out or "freezing" in the trucks. Should this occur, the only remedy is a "chip job" which is not only expensive but also puts the trucks out of operation.

Here's how Jack Doyle, president of the company, puts it: "With radio we avoid delays and can operate on a tight-



"Frying eggs, why?" AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

er delivery schedule. We've found that ten rigs with radio are equal to 12 without." And these rigs or trucks that Mr. Doyle refers to cost \$20,000 each!

Likewise, a former Chicago White Sox catcher, William J. (Sully) Sullivan, who owns the Modern Builders Supply, in Sarasota, Fla., estimates that he saved \$16,000 on the day mobile phone service was installed on his concrete delivery trucks.

These are only a couple of examples among many. Time and time again business organizations of many kinds have discovered that with the adoption of radio they can make one truck perform the service that formerly required two.

True, the mobile phone has come a long way since its tryout on the Baltimore fire engine in 1915. But the experts say that although it is out of its infancy, it is still in the kindergarten. Some of the world's most brilliant electronic geniuses are working feverishly to perfect it and bring costs down, and in a few years telephones may be as common on motor vehicles as windshield wipers are today.

A step will be taken in this direction this September (16-19) in Atlantic City, N. J., when for the first time in its history The American Legion will use radiotelephone in the operation of its National Convention. THE END

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FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL



And So We Did

We saw a fur coat on display. My wife slowed down to eye it, Then looked amazed to bear me say: "Come on, dear, let's go by it!"

– S. Omar Barker

Hard Facts

Budget: a bunch of figures that prove you

shouldn't have gotten married in the first place. - Hal Chadwick

Outgoing Male

Long on egotism but short on cash, the young actor was trying to talk his impa-

tient landlord into waiting for the rent.
"In a few years," he said, "people will point to this apartment and say, 'Smith, the famous actor, once lived in there'."

"If I don't get my rent tonight," said the landlord, "they'll be able to say it tomor-- Anna Herbert row."

Proper Procedure

If you'd like to win her heart for sure, Here's some advice, if you please: Don't tell here how wonderful you're, Tell her how wonderful she's.

— Joseph E. Brennan

What News Is This?

A man entered a bar, and as he sat on the stool a horse came from the back room. The horse was wearing an apron and carrying a bar rag. The horse walked up, started mopping the bar and said, "What'll you have, bud."

The man sat in open-mouthed astonishment. The horse said again, "I said, what'll you have?

Still no answer. The horse tried again, "Come on, fella. I haven't got all day. What'll you have?"

Finally the man found his voice and asked weakly, "The cow sold the place?"

- Ernie Kerns

And In Addition

Another one of a motorist's unforeseen expenses is having his car overhauled by a - AL SPONG cob.

September Song for Mom

The summertime is through, Vacation's over, too

And I resume my dull domestic labors; But home seems strangely quiet Without the joyous riot

Of fights between our children and the neighbors'.

I miss the happy noise

Of shouting girls and boys

(Each one of whom yells loud enough for seveu);

I sigh and say, "Somehow,

The house seems lonely, now

The kids are back in school again-thank Heaven!" Berton Braley

Good for Morale

A class reunion is a gathering where you come to the conclusion that most of the people your own age are a lot older than you are. - KATHRYN GELANDER

Can't Be Too Careful

The new commander was acquainting himself with the camp's water supply. He asked the sergeant in charge what was be-

ing done against contamination.
"Well, sir," spoke up the non-com, "we boil it first."

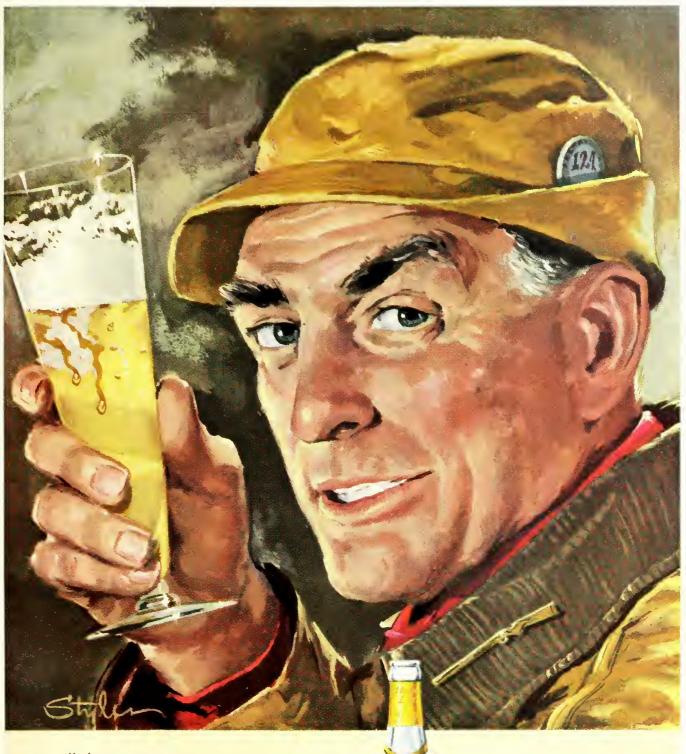
"Fine," nodded the officer.

"Then we filter it," continued the sergeant.

The officer nodded approvingly once

"And then," went on the sergeant, "just to play it safe, we drink beer.

- HAROLD HELFER



"I'm glad they still brew a beer like this!"





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